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LESSONS IN HORTICULTURE.

Prof. Gowell and Munson Hold Interesting Meetings in Northport.

The school of horticulture under the auspices of the Maine Pomological Society in the Wood School House, Northport, was held under the disadvantage of very uncertain weather. It was stormy early in the morning of both days, Friday and Saturday, May 4th and 5th, followed by alternating rain, drizzle and sunshine, which kept those who would have attended in a state of uncertainty as to whether or not to go. In fact, one of the advertised speakers, Mr. Chas. S. Pope of Manchester, failed to appear. Those who attended were amply repaid by the information and instruction received.

The opening feature of each session was a new one in agricultural meetings in this section, and is called a lesson in observation. These lessons were given by Prof. W. M. Munson of Orono, President of the Pomological Society. The lessons were given from the natural objects, from color charts and blackboard drawings. Each point was intelligently explained, and the hearers were invited to ask any questions that might occur to them as the lesson progressed.

Friday forenoon's session opened with an observation on roots, in which Prof. Munson showed roots of various kinds, and by dissection and drawing explained and illustrated their structure and functions. Roots are without joints or leaves, while stems are invariably jointed. Roots are constructed so as best to resist a pulling force and thus hold the plant firmly in the earth. The roots provide the plant with nourishment from the earth, and some families store up such food for later use. There are also aerial roots, which serve as supports for climbing vines, etc. The species of the tree can be determined from its roots, as can also, in many instances, the variety, as of the different kinds of apples. In answer to a question as to root pruning, Prof. Munson answered that judicious root pruning is beneficial in preserving the proper balance between the top and the roots. That the form of the root is modified by grafting is believed by many, but is yet a disputed point. He also explained the structure of the leaf, and illustrated it by a blackboard drawing of a transverse section of a leaf highly magnified, showing the cells, pores, etc. The flow of the sap from the roots to the branches, its return and evaporation, were clearly explained. The roots are prepared by nature to take up and send into the circulation of the tree or plant the nutriment in the soil; the trunk, limbs and leaves make the use of it intended by nature, and it man provides the proper conditions of soil and the correct balance between root and leaf surface, success will follow.

Prof. Munson opened the afternoon session with an observation on stems and leaves. He passed among the audience newly cut twigs of grey and yellow birch and willow and showed the differences in the bark. The stem is a jointed structure, with a bud at each joint. He explained the difference in herbs, shrubs and trees, of the cellular and fibrous stems, and of the markings on the bark. His illustrations of the compound leaf, as in the cedar, pine and others, were very interesting. A question was asked as to supplying a tree with iron, where a lack of that ingredient exists, to which the professor replied that the practice of driving nails into trees for that purpose is wrong, but that if iron was placed upon or in the ground at the roots the trees would absorb what it needed and no more.

Prof. G. M. Gowell spoke interestingly on drainage and tillage, giving many valuable points. Contrary to the generally received idea, drained land will stand a drouth better than undrained. Drained land is warmer than undrained, as an excess of moisture keeps the land cold. Plants cannot thrive in water and all the soil that can be used to advantage is that above the water. After the soil is freed from water, whether by natural or artificial drainage, the air is drawn in and warms it. The air brings free nitrogen into the soil, an ingredient which costs 14 cents per pound when bought in the commercial fertilizers. The surface must be worked and drained to best hold and give to the growing plants their proper food. He spoke of his first experience in draining, when a boy on his father's farm. It probably cost as much as the land would sell for afterward, but it paid in the increase of crops. In New England, and especially in Maine, we are not working on worn-out land. Our land can be made fertile by drainage and cultivation. He made five drains 3 1/2 feet deep, 40 feet apart. On small fields would use 2-inch tiles, but on larger ones would use 3 or 4-inch mains, with 1 1/2 or 2-inch branches. This would require 33 rods of tile per acre, costing about \$9. The increased cost of digging a ditch large enough to lay a stone drain, over a ditch for tile, would more than make up for the cost of tile pipe. In laying tile pipe he folds tarred paper above the joints to keep the earth from entering. Water enters the pipes through the joints and not through the substance of the tile. In changing the grade sharp angles should be avoided, as dirt collects at such angles and is liable to clog the pipe. An incline of 3 inches in 100 feet will run the water off. Small pipe is preferable to large as it allows a deeper stream with the same amount of water. He described the digging of drain trenches by machinery as practiced in the west, where one machine, with three men and four horses will dig a mile of trench 3 feet deep per day. While plants do not thrive in water a certain amount of moisture is necessary to check evaporation, but it cannot wholly prevent it. Keeping the surface stirred keeps the moisture in the soil. The man who is independent of the drouth is the independent farmer. The object of tillage is not so much to kill weeds as to save moisture. In the future the land for general farming will be thoroughly drained and deeply worked. In answer to questions Prof. Gowell explained why drains running down the hill were better than transverse or diagonal drains. The chief reason was that they drain the land more evenly, a drain always lowering the water-level in the land to the bottom of the drain. Transverse drains, being at different levels, leave the water level uneven.

J. R. Hurd of Northport stated that he has a side-hill farm of 45 acres, on which he has about one mile of drain. It is built by laying up a wall on one side, with flat rock resting on the top of the wall and on the floor of the trench at the opposite side, making a triangular shaped drain. Some of it

has been in use many years and it has never clogged. He finds drainage a help to the fertility of his land and also a good way to dispose of surplus stone.

Prof. Munson's observations Friday evening were on flowers and fertilization, and were illustrated by about 30 charts showing the organs of various families of plants and insects which have a part in the fertilization of vegetable life. The charts show the parts all highly magnified and colored true to nature. The strawberry plant was shown entire, with root, stem, leaf, blossom and berry, both in the staminate and pistillate kinds. The various methods by which the pollen is carried from one plant to another, such as the wind, insects, etc., were explained, and illustrations were given of the methods of artificial fertilization. Not only were flowers proper taken up, but the speakers included the various grains, fruits, root crops and grasses. Both Prof. Munson and Gowell spoke on this subject.

Prof. Gowell was obliged to take the morning train Saturday, and as Mr. Pope, who was announced to speak that day, was unable to attend, both meetings were addressed by Prof. Munson. His forenoon observation lesson was on fruit, and he used some of the same charts that served for the previous evening. He explained and showed from the charts, and from natural fruit of various kinds, the structure of the different kinds of fruit, the different organs, such as seeds, pulp, stones, etc., the change from the blossom to the natural fruit, and many other interesting points in fruit lore. Fruit may be dwarfed on one side by a lack of pollen on the blossom organs of that side, as is often seen in the tomato. An organ which originally had a use in the economy of nature, which under changed conditions becomes useless, is gradually left out of nature. The banana was originally a seedy fruit, but successive years of cultivation and propagation by other means has changed it and it is now seedless. A familiar illustration of this is seen in the potato which formerly bore seeds in the "potato balls." The practice of propagating from the tubers and cultivating for the largest development of that part of the plant has worked a gradual decrease in the seed-ball until now one is rarely seen. Maine possesses good opportunities for the orchardist, but they have been neglected. The nursery is the foundation of the orchard, and much better results are obtained from trees started right from those carefully grown. Much of the seed used by New York nurserymen for seedlings is imported from France. The professor gave in some detail the methods of the nurserymen in producing young trees, from the planting of the seed, the budding, grafting, etc., until the tree is ready for its permanent bed. Seedlings two years old are ready for the orchard. The best land is a strong, clayey loam, rich and well drained. The custom of fall planting in orchards is growing, but trees to be set at that season should be well matured. Trees received from a distant nursery should have all their fibrous roots removed, as these are dead, and useless. The land should be well plowed. Trees should be set from 30 to 45 feet apart, planted with care, carefully pruned to preserve the balance between top and root, and the earth packed firmly about the base. The Northern Spy is a reliable stock to graft on as it is a sure grower, long lived and of even shape. Seedlings are not reliable on account of the variation of size, shape, hardness, etc. Thorough cultivation of the orchard should be practiced, but hoe crops should not be raised there. Old orchards may be improved in various ways. The land should be plowed, but not too deeply, the tops should be pruned a little each year. Hoes in an orchard are a good substitute for plowing. Six or eight hoes to an acre will plow, harrow and manure an orchard in good shape, and also cut all the defective and wormy fruit which falls. Young trees should be protected by screens about the trunks or the hogs will destroy them. The trees should be kept free from borers, and sprayed for protection against the coddling moth, the tent caterpillar, scale and other ills. Spraying should be with a fine mist, forcibly applied. The speaker recommended destroying all injurious insects whenever and wherever found, and also the use of preventive measures. Better results are obtained by mingling the varieties of apples in an orchard, for instance, two or three rows of Northern Spy or Rhode Island Greenings, and one row of Baldwins, for better fertilization. Care should be exercised in packing—each grade honestly by itself, and sending the defective fruit to the evaporator.

Prof. Munson and audience partook of picnic dinner, and after a short intermission the afternoon session was opened. His observation was on insects, of which he had two cases of mounted specimens, one of injurious and one of beneficial insects. He told his hearers about some of the principal species of both classes. His talk for the afternoon was on "Vegetable gardens in the field and under glass." The fear expressed by some alarmists that the country will in time become crowded to such an extent that food cannot be raised to support the people, he characterized as absurd. Intensified methods of gardening make it possible for a small area to produce very large crops. He described some of the hot houses he had seen in New York State and elsewhere, where from 8 to 20 acres of land are cultivated under glass in one establishment. The farmer can profitably unite the production of crops under glass and out-of-doors. There is money now in tomatoes, lettuce, radishes and other early crops raised under glass. Maine growers can by this means compete in the home market with those farther south, with the advantage of having the produce fresh when wanted. He described the method of making forcing hills, cold frames, hot-beds and greenhouses. For small beds the simplest method of producing heat is by the heating of manure below the surface. Larger beds and houses require furnace, hot water or steam heat. For a hot house not over 200 feet long he would recommend hot water; for larger ones, steam. A convenient size for hot-houses is from 20 to 25 feet wide and from 100 to 200 feet long. An even temperature can be maintained in an even temperature better than in a small one. He would build hot-houses of lumber rather than of the more expensive materials. They should be boarded both inside and out to leave a dead air space, and sheathed next the studding with tarred paper. The comparative advantages of benches or solid beds were discussed at some length, the choice depending largely upon the crop to be raised. Different plants require different amounts of sunlight, and this must be known and provided

for to get the best results. The soil for use under glass should be more sandy than for the same crop out of doors. An average proportion is 2 parts fine sand; 2 parts rotted manure and 1 part sandy loam. There should be plenty of organic matter in the soil. Different plants require different amounts of moisture, some more from above, others more from the earth. The gardener should read, study, observe the conditions of his own place, and act accordingly. A temperature of 60° at night and 70° to 80° by day is about an average for hot-houses. He begins planting in August for Christmas fruit, and keeps it up at intervals to keep a constant supply. At this point it was announced that the speaker had barely time to catch the 3:30 train at Belfast, and the meeting adjourned.

High School Notes.

There was no school last Friday on account of the storm, and the first and second divisions recited and rehearsed Monday. The second and third periods were omitted.

Miss Poor, '01, sprained her ankle last week, and has been absent from school in consequence.

Miss Sawyer, '03, has returned to school after a short absence.

Principal Howard announced Monday that as there would be no school next Friday the declamations for that day would be postponed until Monday.

The score of the teams in the Waldo and Knox Interscholastic League that played on Saturday will be found in another column. Next Saturday, May 12th, the Rocklands and Camdens play at Rockland, and the Belfasts and Vinalhovens at Vinalhaven.

A few High School pupils accompanied the team to Camden. Had it been a fine morning there would doubtless have been more. The Camdens gave an evening social in honor of the Belfasts, and a very pleasant time was reported by the excursionists.

Wedding Bells.

YOUNG-FLETCHER. Arthur G. Young and Annie M. Fletcher of Lincolnville were married in that town Monday afternoon, April 30th, by John T. Berry, 2d, J. P. The ceremony was performed in the presence of quite a number of friends and relatives, and was followed by an elaborate wedding dinner. The groom is a son of Nathaniel Young and the bride daughter of Wm. E. Fletcher, all prominent in that section. The young couple have the well wishes of a wide circle of friends.

MOODY-PITMAN. Albert H. Moody and Lizzie M. Pitman were united in marriage March 18th. Both are among Appleton's most popular young people. Mr. Moody being at present Chief Templar of the Good Templar Lodge, and Mrs. Moody is also a member of the Good Templars and Goldenrod Rebekah Lodge. They have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future prosperity. Congratulations. (Temperance Record.)

HASKELL-THURLOW. E. M. C. S. student and alumni will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Miss Bessie G. Thurlow and Rev. Horace B. Haskell both of Stonington. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have gone to Mr. Haskell's charge, Millinocket. (Backsport Herald.)

News of the Granges.

Saturday evening, May 12th, will be children's day at Sensitive Grange, with a special program for the young folks.

South Branch Grange, Prospect, is flourishing and adding to its membership. A very enjoyable program was given last Saturday evening.

Equity Grange will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary with appropriate exercises at a special meeting May 18th. The program and details will be completed at the regular meeting May 12th.

Secretary Libby says the coming session of the Maine State Grange in Lewiston will be the largest ever held. "We are going to have the biggest class in the sixth degree we ever had," says he. "We never had over 125, but I predict a class at the next annual meeting in Lewiston of 250."

The grange can help the old home week just where the work is needed—in the rural towns. The grange is an organization of the farmers, their wives and their sons and their daughters. The effort of the grange has been to break up the isolation of farmers. Before we had the grange we lived more apart, and knew little of the people outside of our immediate neighborhood. Now we meet in our halls once in two weeks, enjoy a good dinner and have a mighty good time. The grange halls are large, provided with kitchen and dining rooms, and barn room for horses, and can be used for public meetings in the country towns on the week of holiday. (Solon Chase in Boston Sunday Herald.)

Clinton Creamery Cremated.

The Clinton Creamery and contents were burned to the ground about one o'clock last Sunday morning. James Whittaker, owner and manager, was in the building at the time. Besides the machinery and building there was in the building at the time of the fire about \$300 worth of butter and eggs, which would have been shipped Monday. The cause is a hard one for Mr. Whittaker, as every cent he had was invested in the business.

Mr. Whittaker said, Monday, that he was at work in the creamery packing eggs and accidentally overturned a lamp. In his efforts to extinguish the fire he was so overcome by the smoke as to be able only to reach the outside, where he fell in a swoon. The plant was valued at \$12,000. Mr. Whittaker had an insurance of \$1,200 on the building and machinery and \$500 on the stock on hand. It is estimated that it would cost close to \$3,000 to build the same plant to-day.

Mr. Whittaker says that he shall rebuild as he can get his insurance adjusted and things in shape so that he can go ahead.

Dr. John F. True Dead.

AUBURN, ME., May 3. Dr. John F. True died at his home on Drummum street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness of little more than a week.

Dr. True was born in Deerfield, N. H., Oct. 13, 1817. He had lived in Auburn 42 years. Previous to coming to Auburn he lived for a time at Exeter, Me., where he began in his own kitchen the manufacture of a medicine which has since become widely known.

Dr. True was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Hannah Frost of Norway, and his second wife Miss Sarah Curtis of Eddington. She survives him. The children by his first wife are Mrs. Henry Lowell and Mrs. Walter I. Parsons of Auburn and Abram True of Boston.

Mrs. True has been for several years associated with him in the business in Auburn.

Mrs. True is dangerously ill. Mr. True was one of the most popular and esteemed of Auburn's citizens, and his death will leave a place not easy to be filled in the social and business life of the city.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The May meeting of the City Council, always one of the most important of the year, was unusually so this year, many matters of public interest coming before it. Full rolls were present in both rooms.

Roll of accounts No. 2 was passed, containing the following amounts under the various appropriation:

Contingent.....	\$600.88
Highways and bridges.....	342.92
Department.....	11.00
School contingent.....	65.11
General school purposes.....	205.40
Repairs and insurance.....	7.60
Free text books.....	7.85
Free library.....	146.02
Total.....	\$1,385.83

Voted to contribute \$100 towards the expenses of Memorial Day observance.

The City Clerk was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for collecting the taxes.

Alderman Perkins was authorized to repair Seaside Hose house at an expense not exceeding \$100.

Geo. A. Gilchrist was granted permission to occupy a portion of Front street while building a vessel and T. W. Pitcher to occupy a part of Main street while repairing his store.

Sanford Howard, Inspector of Buildings, reported that he had inspected 14 buildings, as follows: new residences, 7; new bakery, 1; new stable, 1; additions, 3; repairs, 2.

Proposals for keeping the poor for five years were received, as follows: H. W. Edgecomb, including the insane, \$2,700 per year; without the insane, \$2,300; J. P. Wright, including the insane, \$2,400; without the insane, \$2,000; L. Hayford, including the insane, \$2,000. Voted to accept the offer of Mr. Wright.

William L. Hall was elected a member of the School Committee from Ward 3, in place of Owen G. White, deceased.

Dana B. Southworth was elected Trustee of Grove Cemetery for three years.

M. C. Hill and B. R. Hamlin were elected members of hay and coal. Mr. Hamlin and O. E. Frost were elected surveyors of lumber.

Alderman Shales and Councilman Keene were appointed a committee to confer with the City Solicitor and meet the representatives of the Belfast Hotel Co. to consult with them in regard to a settlement of the Co.'s stakes.

In a joint convention Mayor Poor gave the following address on the bridge question:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL: As you are to consider to-night a matter of importance to the citizens of Belfast permit me to say a few words on the subject.

It is well known that the lower bridge is in an unsafe condition, growing weaker each year, and it is your duty, in the interest of the city, to provide a safe and suitable highway across our harbor.

In many respects it would be of great advantage to locate the bridge at or near the foot of Main St., and several people have suggested that a bridge similar to the present one be built at that place. It is your duty to see that the lower bridge is in an unsafe condition, growing weaker each year, and it is your duty, in the interest of the city, to provide a safe and suitable highway across our harbor.

It should be furnished with a modern substantial draw, that could be handled quickly and easily both in summer and winter; also with a draw-tender, who should be in constant attendance for the accommodation of travel.

It seems to me it would not be good policy to build so exposed a bridge and one so much used, for less than \$50,000, and as much better as a city council might permit. Such a structure would be a credit and of great benefit to Belfast. If you build a new bridge, have a good one.

Now, I know that with our present indebtedness, it must be paid for by direct taxation during the year in which it is built. It would seem a heavy burden to double our tax rate, but such would be the case if you follow this plan and build in one year as the usual amount already assessed each year is about \$55,000. It will be necessary to get a permit from the War Department for the change of location.

A bridge might be constructed upon the plan of our sewer system, i. e., by an outlay of perhaps ten thousand dollars each year for a number of years, until the sewer system is completed. This would be a very good plan, for it would not be a new bridge, as your earnest attention is now called to repairing or rebuilding the present structure, for which a large outlay will be required. It is your duty to see that the lower bridge is in a safe condition, to the satisfaction of your committee and an expert engineer, before the shadow of doubt is cast upon its safety for travel until a city council provides something better.

How best to arrange this matter you will determine, whether it be by good judgment to repair moderately, or by accepting a proposal to rebuild with sound material all unsafe portions of our present lower bridge.

You will to-night hear the report of your committee. Mr. Tozier, of our State, is present, as he has given our bridge a close inspection during the past several years, may help you to decide what is the best thing to do.

Mr. Spofford then addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have been requested to give you my opinion regarding the condition, and the advisability of repairing the structure known as the "lower bridge."

To a certain extent the condition of the bridge can be readily ascertained, but such a report as I am about to make, covered with earth cannot be easily examined. I have, on several occasions, made a careful inspection of the bridge with results as follows: It is well known that on our coast piles are in time destroyed by the action of the sea near the surface of the ground. I found many piles so eaten, just above the mud of the flats, that only a small core of sound wood remained in the center. This is a support but little weight and is liable to break at any moment. There are many of these defective piles above low water mark; but many more, the more numerous, are at point I cannot say; but as the most defective piles are near low-water mark, it is reasonable to conclude that the worms are more destructive still in the deeper water. Now there may be many defective piles where they are the longest and most likely to be broken by the action of wind and water. With this element of uncertainty and the weakness there can be no assurance that any violent storm will not carry away a section of the bridge, for should one pile go, others are sure to follow like a row of bricks when the first is overboard.

Another source of danger is the roadway of the bridge, which consists of cedar logs or poles, covered with earth, with the exception of some 20 feet, which has stringers and plank. Some of these cedars have been in use a good many years; others were put in more recently. From below I could not detect any decay in the stringers, but the fact that holes frequently appear in the earth roadway indicates that they are beginning to fail. Any defect of roadway occurring at night may cause serious danger and large demands upon the city.

Another threatened danger lies in the weakness of the railing. The railing is generally fastened to the large side timbers which serve as guards to retain the earth. These timbers are so generally decayed that they afford no substantial hold for the posts of the railing. In case of an emergency the railing is liable to be blown over, and the roadway is not of sufficient strength to prevent serious disaster.

Now, taking the condition of the bridge into consideration, it is the most sensible thing to do? To attempt to repair the present structure, would be a very unsatisfactory work. It would be difficult to know where to begin and where to end. Anything

short of a removal of all the old piles, might leave the poorest one of all.

To make the flooring safe, would require a removal of the whole of it. An attempted systematic repairing would probably develop many defects, and result in an expenditure nearly equal to the cost of rebuilding, while the result achieved would not be nearly so satisfactory.

I am firmly convinced that the most rational thing to do with this bridge is to entirely reconstruct the whole of it, only utilizing the piles and timber that have been put in recently and all known to be sound, and making the bridge uniform in appearance and construction; its whole length.

Such a structure, or trestle, would involve an outlay of but a comparatively small amount, say \$10,000 or \$11,000, and with an occasional replanking last a score of years.

If then, the city should decide, at a future time, to build an elaborate stone and steel bridge, on a different site, the loss upon this bridge would not be excessive, representing but a couple of years interest upon the cost of the more elaborate structure. Respectfully submitted,

PARKER SPOFFORD.

In the separate boards Mr. Spofford, Elmer A. Sherman, B. H. Conant and a representative of the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. spoke.

The bids for building the bridge, as advertised, were opened and read in the Board of Aldermen, but the hour being late the Boards adjourned before they reached the Common Council.

The following election clerks were appointed: Republicans, Chas. L. Fletcher, W. B. Washburn, C. F. Cobbett, R. F. Russ, C. B. Stephenson; Democrats, W. M. Welch, Frank T. Parker, F. A. Greer, S. A. Payson, John Carr.

Chas. H. Sargent, Collector of Taxes, reported that he had collected and paid to the City Treasurer on taxes of 1899, \$39,238.33.

An ordinance was passed establishing the office of Auditor, defining his duties and fixing his salary at \$75 per year.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Boards met according to adjournment Tuesday evening, but on account of the absence of parties interested in the bridge matter, again adjourned, to Thursday evening, May 10th.

Waldo County Teachers' Association.

The spring meeting of the Waldo County Teachers' Association will be held in Liberty Friday, May 11th, with the following program:

MORNING SESSION.

10 A. M. Music. Address of Welcome, Arthur H. Ritchie, Supt. of Schools, Liberty; Response, S. C. Thompson, Wintport; Nature Study, W. R. Howard, Prin. of High School, Belfast; School Discipline, John R. Dunton, Supt. of Schools, Belfast; Discussion: Business Session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 P. M. Music; Teaching Experience in Geography, Miss Mary Brown, Liberty; Drawing, Miss Lena F. Cleveland, Camden; Intermission; Music; Essentials in conducting a recitation, Prin. A. F. Richardson, Castine Normal School; Reading in Common Schools, Miss Nellie F. Harvey, Castine Normal School; Question Box, conducted by Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Supt.; Business.

EVENING SESSION.

7:30 P. M. Lecture, Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Supt.; Music.

The officers of the Association are as follows: Pres. S. C. Thompson, Wintport; Sec. W. R. Howard, Portland; Treasurer, W. R. Howard, Portland; Executive Committee, Mrs. Carrie M. Ayer, Liberty, Miss Bertha I. Bird, Belfast.

The Belfast teachers will start from the Supt's office at 7 A. M. Friday.

Transfers in Real Estate.

The following transfers in real estate were recorded in Waldo County Registry of Deeds for the week ending May 9, 1900:

Avis H. Marr, et al, Palermo, to Edgar W. Chadwick, Hibbard's Gore, land and buildings in Palermo. Geo. F. Mayhew, Belfast, to William F. Whitcomb, do.; land in Belfast. Ruth C. Clifford, Stockton Springs, to Lillian S. Staples, do.; land in Stockton Springs. Lettie M. Clark, et al, Chelsea, to E. K. Grant, Frankfort, et al, in Frank fort. Joseph Gordon, Thorsdikke, to Frank Harding, do.; land and buildings in Thorsdikke. Blanche S. Harriman, Prospect, to W. W. Clark, Frankfort, land and buildings in Prospect. F. H. Mosnier, North Reading, Mass., to R. O. Sargent, Searsport; land in Searsport. D. M. Nichols, Searsport, to B. O. Sargent, do.; land in Searsport. Jas. G. Pendleton, Searsport, to Searsport First Cong'l. Parish; land and buildings in Searsport. Geo. R. Stover, Belfast, to Frank A. Whitcomb, do.; land and buildings in Belfast. Geo. I. Wescott, Prospect, to Lewis A. Brown, Belfast; land and buildings in Prospect.

Yachts and Boats.

L. E. McMahon is taking out the center-board of his yacht Bessie and is to put on a fin keel, 3 feet deep, with lead bulb. He expects to have her in commission about June 1st.

Nichols & Thompson of Round Pond have just put overboard a handsome 25-foot launch for J. F. Parkhurst, Esq., of Bangor, who will use her on Green Lake. The boat is fitted with a Murray & Tregether gasoline engine and on her trial proved very speedy. She is of pretty model and finely finished.

At the annual meeting of the Penobscot Yacht Club held in Rockland last Saturday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, Wm. H. Gardiner of Camden; Treasurer, C. E. McIntire of Rockland. Rev. W. O. Holman, who has been secretary of the Club for the past few years, declined a re-election and Mr. Gardiner was also chosen secretary. Measurer, Mr. Barrett of Rockport. The council and committee remain the same as last year.

Concerning Local Industries.

Will Combs is fitting up the old George Wight blacksmith shop in which to do the iron work for the new Pendleton schooner building in Carter's yard.

The Bucksport creamery plant has been sold to F. J. Gerry & Co. of Dexter, managers of the Dexter creamery and of the creamery in this city. Chandler Hicks has been engaged as local manager at Bucksport.

G. H. Foss of Dexter has succeeded A. R. Farnes as foreman at the creamery. The business shows a slow but healthy growth, with an increasing number of farmer patrons and a ready sale for all the products. It is proving a great convenience to our housewives, as the grocery stores all take orders for and deliver fresh cream whenever wanted, while the farmers find a ready and reliable market for their cream and milk.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Belle Sprague is visiting friends in Belfast.

Dr. F. E. Follett of Rockland spent Sunday in Belfast.

Mrs. L. O. Fernald visited relatives in Stonington last week.

D. C. Davis and Mrs. Hannah Whitten spent Sunday in Union.

Miss Daisy Taylor of New York is visiting Miss Maude Gammons.

Maurice Thompson arrived from Boston Saturday for a short vacation.

Melvin Parker of Warren visited Mrs. Lydia Hatch of this city, last week.

Mrs. Alice Thombs returned last Thursday from a visit to South Bend, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Clement returned Saturday from a business trip to Boston.

Mrs. Freeman Cook, Miss Stella Cook and Master Russell spent Sunday in Unity.

Joel P. Wood of Northport is to be census enumerator for Northport and Belmont.

Gilbert Miller and daughter Marion visited his father, George W. Miller, last week.

James A. Gammons of Chicago is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gammons.

Miss Millett returned to Belfast Saturday from Massachusetts, where she has been several weeks.

Mrs. Frank Lee of Bangor returned home Saturday from a visit to relatives in Belfast and Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ferguson and children have gone to Somers' Sound for a month, and possibly for the season.

Mrs. Abbie Pratt is in this city for the summer and has rooms in the Wm. C. Marshall house, Church street.

Mrs. F. L. Harmon returned home last Saturday from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Whitcomb in Morrill.

Miss Emma Florence Newell left the Girls' Home Tuesday to go to a new home in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Page of Kingman.

A Republican State Convention

WILL BE HELD IN
CITY HALL, BANGOR,
Wednesday, June 27, 1900,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor to be supported at the September election; and transferring any other business that may properly come before it. The basis of representation will be as follows:

Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896 an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes an additional delegate.

Vacancies in the delegation of any city, town or plantation can only be filled by residents of the county in which the vacancy exists. The State Committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at one o'clock p. m. on the day of the convention for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates in order to participate in the Convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call of this Convention.

The voters of Maine, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of sustaining President McKinley and his administration; who believe in the present gold standard; in whatever legislation will restore American shipping to its former rank in the world; in favor of the Nicaragua Canal; a Pacific cable; national honor at home and abroad; who believe in a State of education; in the promotion of the cause of temperance; in just and equal taxation; in an economical and efficient administration of State affairs, are invited to unite with the Republicans in the selection of delegates to this Convention.

For order Republican ticket, apply to

J. H. MANLEY, Chairman.

BYRON ROY, Secretary.

Augusta, Maine, May 1, 1900.

THE KLONDIKE TENT.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 25, 1900. Alaska is even a great way off after one has reached the Queen City of the Northwest—Seattle—the acknowledged gateway for the Klondike and Cape Nome mining countries. So far away, indeed, that many residents on the coast have ever looked upon the trip as most formidable, under any circumstances, though the terrors of 1897 and '98 are gone, and in their place the comfortable ocean steamers, the railway train over and beyond the former horrors of the famous White Pass, and other rapid steamers down the lakes and river to Dawson City, or still further, even to the mouth of the mighty Yukon, en route for the new-found gold-fields of Cape Nome.

What a wonderful people is ours—to develop a terra incognita like the frozen wilds of Alaska all within the brief space of two or three years. What a vast new field for American enterprise has been opened up—and to witness the truth of this one only needs to visit Seattle just now. "Klondike outfits," amply provided for in the gateway city, include a multitude of things found absolutely necessary to success and comfort for those who have experienced one or more winters in the interior of that inhospitable clime.

Here is where the inventive genius of men was set to work. Necessity—the mother of invention—was the one particular mother of that portion of adventurous humanity bound by Arctic winters. And well their children have toiled and wondered the inventions produced. The first year or two brought forth crude and preposterous inventions, some of them of no practical use and costing in some cases thousands of dollars in construction. "Steam snow and ice sleds" were built, intended to push themselves and their loads over snow-bank and icefield—on, on, to Klondike. "Go-Devils," some of them were called, and devil a bit would any of them go, except under most favorable conditions—on a down grade and slippery track. They had all sorts of pushing gear, some with big drums in the rear, like steam-wheel steamers.

Today the practical necessities are found—the "fool things" having been laughed into obscurity. Among the most useful and practical needs of the Cape Nome country is a portable home, cooking utensils and a "gold rocker." These are now in evidence in Seattle in profusion. The portable houses are of first importance and the all-wood article is manufactured here; other sorts are on exhibition, all fitted up in Alaska style. The portable house is a great convenience in a mining country, where, in event of a "stampede" to some better location, the house, as well as the bed, can quickly be packed on the sled, and soon after arrival, the house and home is ready for occupancy. Among the first of the portable houses to appear was one made of sheets of aluminum, introduced by a Boston party. Its thin metal roof and sides would naturally make merry music during a rain or hail storm. Then came houses of felt, zinc and other sheet metals, on wood or pipe frames, some coated with rubberoid on the outside and hair insulator on the inside, to protect from heat and cold. With a small oil or gas stove—generating gas from oil—these houses are easily kept comfortable, night and day, in the fiercest Arctic winters. The stoves used in these Alaska houses or "stacks"—are of the lightest possible construction—thin sheet iron—and use either wood or oil from which is generated a gas, giving any degree of heat desired. The variety of oil stoves shown is large and much ingenuity is manifest in their different construction.

The "Klondike tent" is among the handy and efficient portable homes offered the prospector and consists of a tent within a tent, allowing of a liberal air-space and so nicely arranged that mosquitoes and black flies cannot possibly find entrance when properly closed for the night. Within the outer tent, surrounding the inner habitation, man's inseparable friends—the dogs—are domiciled when not in use.

These tents, or shacks, with folding beds, table and chairs, and stoves which collapse at will, are possible of narrow construction, and do not cost a small fortune for freight space occupied in transportation. But no outfit for Nome is complete without the inevitable "rocker," and the variety is fully as great as bewildering in construction as the much abused and widely disseminated washing-machine of this and past ages. The principle of the gold rocker is a box or receptacle into which the golden sands are shoveled, and with a liberal supply of water added the cradle is rocked to and fro, the gold, if any, settling to the bottom and the sand and

Relief from Head Pain

Mr. H. L. Damon, of 159 Division St., Chelsea, Mass., is prominent in Chelsea's fraternal circles. He says: "Three years ago I was in a miserable condition, and suffered greatly from the pain in my back and joints in the region of the kidneys. I had no desire for food, in fact I could eat hardly anything. I sought medical advice from several doctors, and still found no relief. An acquaintance advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took four boxes, and I can truthfully say that the only remedy that ever gave me relief was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is a really wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to many."

There appeared before me H. L. Damon, and made out the foregoing. WILLIAM M. JEWETT, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

small stones being carried by the water down and out of the cradle and over different surfaces, some of coarse carpet stuff or other cloth, and again over plates of metal, rubles and obstructions which prevent the heavier particles or possible nuggets from passing away with the gravel. After a while the carpet and rubles are cleared of all accumulations, which are placed in a pan and with more water added the residue is "panned"—definitely shaken in such a manner that the sand is entirely washed over the edge of the pan while the gold remains, entirely separated from the native earth. Then exhibitors of these cradles will carefully drop a spoonful of gold dust into a heap of dirt and rocks, run it through the machine and soon show you the original stuff in the bottom of the all-saving pan. Most of these rockers have self-pumping attachments and some have a waterwheel attached in such a manner that water from a flowing stream passing through falls upon the wheel and thus keeps the rocker in constant motion, while the attendants are at liberty to attend to the shoveling.

Few people at a distance can have any adequate conception of the requirements of a prospecting trip to Alaska, and they can but inadequately be instructed until they have reached Seattle and taken a look around to see among varied appliances just what will best meet their requirements. One thing may be found true—that they can't find in Seattle for their uses isn't worth looking elsewhere for. This, of course, is perfectly natural, because nine-tenths of the Alaska travel departs from Seattle, and her business men have dealt with the trade of Alaska for the past 20 years. It is the nearest American port, and no other city can approach Seattle in competition along this line of outfitting—in quantity, quality and prices.

O. M. MOORE.

In spring the birds are singing. As they build their summer home, blades of grass and buds are springing. Over the meadow the cattle range. In the spring your blood is freighted With the germs that cause disease. Humors, boils are designated. In the spring that time of these. In the spring that time of these. Makes you every duty shrink. And you feel like begging, stealing. But there's something else you will want. Man to health and vigor lead. You will find Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just exactly what you need.

The following item from the Boston Post will be of interest to the many friends of Capt. Otis Ingraham of the steamer City of Bangor: "In a class all by themselves are Captains Otis Ingraham and J. M. Collins of the Kennebec. They are the oldest skippers in point of service at this port and have been running in sidewheelers and propellers over 50 years. During the war one of the best known steamers in the blockade and transport service was the Oriental, which ran here from Savannah subsequently, and was wrecked on Hatteras Island in the '70's. During the line of 1862 the Oriental was in charge of Capt. George Gardiner, Capt. Ingraham was chief mate and Frank Allen, now connected with the firm of Adams, Taylor & Co. of State street, was second mate."

No Right to Ugliness
The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, ruddy complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at R. H. Moody's Drug Store.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Believes, relieves, cures, kidney trouble, and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, ruddy complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at R. H. Moody's Drug Store.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by A. A. HOWES & CO., W. O. POOR & SON.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by other treatment. Cuts, burns, frost bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. A. A. HOWES & CO.'s drug store.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The smokeless factory smokestack was one of the leading features of the last Democratic national administration.

Up to the present it has not occurred to Mr. Pettigrew to introduce a resolution making inquiry concerning the Republican gains in South Dakota.

The pending shipping bill aligns free traders and foreigners in opposition, and protectionist Americans in advocacy. That is why Congress regards the present session as one in which to pass that bill.

It is quite evident that the Kentucky Democrats hope to carry that State this year by the grand jury vote.

Foreign lobbies against American shipping interests ought to furnish a striking object lesson for American legislators.

The government provided for Porto Rico is far more liberal than that given to Louisiana when that State was admitted to the Union. A little experience will assure the Porto Ricans of the character of Republican intentions. But the Democrats will still be dissatisfied.

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell has been pleading for a divorce for Democracy and Populism. His grounds are logical, but the tribunal to which he appeals is prejudiced.

The free trade New York tariff reform club, aided by foreign money, and serving only foreign interests, is opposing the pending shipping bill.

The Louisiana election was almost unanimous. Louisiana's disfranchisement process works smoothly.

The leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives has been quite prolific in the matter of resolutions of inquiry. How about a little prodding into his own business of private publication of public documents?

The friends of the Wilson tariff are the opponents of the pending shipping bill; the advocates of the shipping bill will be the opponents of the Wilson tariff.

Col. Watterson continues to explain his explanations of why he proposes to support a platform this year that made him desert his party in 1896. It will be recalled that in 1896 the Colonel conducted his bolt under a "No Compromise With Dishonor" banner. His various explanations go to show that the Colonel has not compromised. His connection with Goebels has caused him to execute an unequalled surrender.

Mr. Croker is coming home to make his November collections.

Those who are opposed to the United States acquiring any more territory seem to be under the impression that Columbia has had all the children she can take care of, and has lost her ability to train up the little ones in the way they should go.

Is it not about time for the Democratic party to call upon the country to put them in power, so that they may reduce the dangerous surplus in the United States Treasury? That is one of the few promises made by it that was faithfully fulfilled, and in doing so, it also reduced the surplus of almost every citizen in the Union. As a surplus reducer and a deficit creator that party has a record that cannot be successfully assailed.

The free trade New York tariff reform club is now saying that the passage of the shipping bill will cheapen the fare of immigrants, and increase the number coming to the United States in order to stir up the opposition of the labor interests. But as a matter of fact, the passage of that bill will decrease the fare for foreign ships coming to this country, and thus reduce the number of immigrants, at the same time giving increased employment to our own citizens in all parts of the country.

Now that civil government has been granted to Porto Rico, the Democrats would have the country believe that a great injustice has been done to that little island, when the truth is that it is to be granted the largest possible measure of self-government and educated in American ideas of citizenship. Not one cent of tax, either direct or indirect, is to be collected from there that will not be returned in the way of schools, ports, roads, bridges, light-houses, and all those improvements that mark the progress of a vigorous and growing people.

Democratic millionaires are forming a trust to buy at least one newspaper in every Republican and doubtful State. The tune to be played on these moneyed organs of the latest Democratic trust will be set to "Free silver" music.

Last year's coal production of the United States was 258,529,050 short tons, as compared with 219,974,067 tons in 1898, and 180,000,000 tons in 1897. This was an increase of more than 40 per cent. within two years. In 1892 and in 1893, the coal product averaged almost 162,000,000 tons each year, dropping off to 152,000,000 tons in the Democratic or "Free silver" year of 1894.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.
Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for cough and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—JOHN E. CLIFFORD, Proprietor, Newwood House, Newwood, N. J. This remedy is for sale by A. A. HOWES & CO., Druggists.

BELFAST FREE LIBRARY.

- Some Popular Novels.
Crockett, Samuel Rutherford. Tales chiefly of Galloway. C 87-4
Clog Kelly, an Arab of the city. C 87-6
His progress and adventures. C 87-7
The gray man. A novel. C 87-8
Lad's love. A novel. C 87-9
Lilac sunbonnet. A love story. C 87-3
Lochnivar. A novel. C 87-9
Men of the Moss-Hags. C 87-2
The raiders. A novel. C 87-5
Red axe. C 87-11
The standard bearer. C 87-10
Stickit minister and some common men. C 87-1
Sweetheart travelers. A child's book for children, for women, and for men. 349-22
Doyle, A. Conan. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. D 77-7
Desert drama: being the tragedy of Korosko. D 77-10
The great shadow. A novel. D 77-4
Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes. D 77-8
Miah Clarke: his statement. D 77-1
The refugees. A tale of two continents. D 77-3
Round the Red Lamp. Facts and fancies of medical life. D 77-9
Sign of the Four, or the problem of the Sholots. D 77-5
Study in scarlet. D 77-2
The White company. D 77-6
Merriman, Henry Seton (Hugh S. Scott). Dross. A novel. M 55-8
Flotsam: a study of life. M 55-3
From one generation to another. A novel. M 55-7
The grey lady. A novel. M 45-4
In Kedar's tents. A novel. M 55-5
Roden's corner. A novel. M 55-6
The sowers. A novel. M 55-1
With edged tools. A novel. M 55-2
Ward, Mary Augusta. Helbeck of Bannisdale. W 21-6
History of David Greive. W 21-2
Marcella. A novel. W 21-4
Robert Elsmere. A novel. W 21-1
Sir George Trevelyan. (Sequel to Marcella.) W 21-3
Story of Bessie Costrell. W 21-5
A FEW NEW BOOKS. May, 1900.
Haggard, Henry Rider. Jess. A novel. 146-5
Hunt, C. E. and Bailey, L. H. The amateur's practical garden-book. Containing directions for the commonest things about the house and garden. 1900. 635. II
Ireland, Alleyne. The Anglo-Irish conflict. Its history and causes. 1900. 425-22
Timrod, Henry. Poems. With memoir and portrait. 1890. 1213-30
Willis, Nathaniel Parker. Poems of early and later years. 1848. 1212-38

Fruit Growing in Waldo County.

[From the Board of Agriculture Bulletin.]
WALDO. The orchardist's worst enemy is the Trypeta. The fruit that is not completely burrowed by them has small corky places around the blow end and half way through the apple. Northern Spy and Baldwin are badly affected. Will spraying do anything for these troubles? J. G. Harding.
[NOTE: Spraying is not a preventive of the ravages of the Trypeta. Only preventive measures can be adopted, and these consist in keeping the windfalls carefully picked up and in removing all rubbish. The corky conditions of the apples is undoubtedly due to some fungous disease, which could be controlled by spraying.—Secretary.]
MORROE. I think that mulching and surface manuring will prove the most profitable kind of work in the long run. The object of plowing and harrowing is to furnish a fine soil mulch; it serves no other useful purpose except green crops or manure be turned under. Plenty of food for the tree and the control of insect pests means good fruit. I find the Spy the best for grafting the Baldwin on; with me they do better than seedling trees. Enoch C. Dow.
MORRIS. I could tell you something about the Rochester spray pump which is said to operate by compressed air? D. O. Bowen.
[NOTE: The Rochester Spray pump appears to do good work on vines and small trees. We believe in the principle of compressed air. The Goss Spray Pump, illustrated in this bulletin, works on the same principle.—Secretary.]
LITTLE. I am satisfied that the orchard should be cultivated. Next to plowing and harrowing between the rows of trees, sheep may be pastured in the orchard with beneficial results. We have pastured a young orchard to sheep for two or three years, and have noticed that the trees presented a thrifty appearance and the apples were improved. I have had a similar experience in the pasturing of hogs. Geo. W. Varney.
WINTERPORT. Our land is a high ridge gravelly loam, sloping to the southwest. For fall, Gravenstein, Hubbardston and Stark and for winter, Baldwin, Ben Davis, King and Spy, are good varieties for this locality. We keep the ground in hoed crops. We wash the trees in June with strong soap and water, for star-blight, bark disease, and spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green once before the trees blossom, again when the apples are the size of a bean, and again in two weeks, use the Empire King spray pump. Our small fruits are set in the same soil as the apple orchard. For strawberries, we prefer ground that has been planted to corn or beans and well dressed with barnyard manure the previous year. We set in the spring, in rows four feet apart, fifteen inches in the row, cultivate with spike tooth cultivator, and hoe morning, noon and night. The Clyde, Glen, Ben, Brandywine and Jessie do very well for us. Raspberries and blackberries are set in the spring after the ground is well manured and plowed fine and deep. We trim out all old and weak canes in early spring, leaving five or six of the best. We have Outhbert and Golden Queen raspberries, Agawam, Snyder and Bangor blackberries. A. W. Hardy.

[NOTE: Some ten years ago I began growing strawberries in a small way for the family table. At the present time I have about one acre set for fruiting each year, besides nearly as much more from which plants are sold. Two pieces of land are devoted to the plants for fruiting, one of which is reset each spring, alternately. Thus, the first year I reset one piece, the second year I reset the other, and so on. In the other is growing plants to bear the following year. A bed is picked out one year, and as soon as the crop is harvested, the vines are pulled out and the bed dressed with ten to fifteen cords of manure per acre, and reset to plants the following spring, one-half ton of commercial fertilizer being applied in the fall or at the time of setting. I prefer to apply the manure broadcast, during freezing weather, on account of destroying insects that breed therein. When dry enough to work in the spring, the ground is harrowed and tilled, and the rows are set fifteen inches apart, in rows four or five feet apart, the runners later forming matted rows about two feet wide. The horse cultivator is run between the rows once or twice during the entire season, and the ground between the plants kept carefully weeded. [A. B. Stantial.

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The Law Courts.

The season of law courts is at hand. Following are the dates for the sittings and the names of the judges who will sit: Middle District, at Augusta, the fourth Tuesday of May, Wiswell, Haskell, Whitehouse, Strout, Savage and Powers; Eastern District, at Bangor, the third Tuesday of June, Wiswell, Emery, Whitehouse, Savage, Fogler and Powers; Western District, at Portland, the third Tuesday of July, Wiswell, Emery, Haskell, Whitehouse, Strout and Fogler.

The Maine Bar Associations recently formulated plans for a change in the law regulating the holding of the terms of Law Court. The State is now divided into three Districts, with Law Courts in each once a year. In this District the meeting is in Bangor in June, hence a case sent up at the September term cannot be argued for nearly a year, and are frequently pending nearly another year before a decision is rendered. The proposed plan is to abolish the Districts and to hold three terms per year at intervals, all cases to be presented to the next term of the Law Court, wherever held, and all pending cases to be finally decided at the January term. The schedule of terms as at present proposed is as follows: in Augusta, the 1st Tuesday in January; in Bangor the 4th Tuesday in May; in Portland the 2nd Tuesday in June. A committee of one member from each county has been appointed to ascertain the sentiment of the members of the bar of the State, and prepare a bill to be presented to the next Legislature. R. F. Dunton, Esq., is the member for Waldo County.

Working the Slot Machine.

Two smooth-looking men appeared in Augusta recently and visited the places where nickel in the slot machines are run and played them pretty freely. It was discovered in the day that the visitors instead of using nickel played pieces of sheet iron of the size and thickness of five cent pieces. It is estimated the strangers took about \$100 from the machines. From one SIS was obtained. Owners of the machines went to the police and asked them to apprehend the men whom they said had swindled them, but as the machines are gambling appliances and run contrary to the laws of the State refused to take any action.

INDIGESTION

If you have it, you know it. You know all about the heavy feeling in the stomach, the formation of gas, the nausea, sick headache, and general weakness of the whole body. You can't have it a week without your blood being impure and your nerves all exhausted. There's just one remedy for you—

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

There's nothing new about it. Your grand-parents took it. 'Twas an old Sarsaparilla before other sarsaparillas were known. It made the word "Sarsaparilla" famous over the whole world. There's no other sarsaparilla like it. In age and power to cure it's "The leader of them all."

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Ayer's Pills cure constipation. "After suffering terribly I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles and now feel like a new man. I would advise all my fellow creatures to try this medicine, for it has stood the test of time and its curative power cannot be excelled." I. D. Good, Jan. 30, 1899. Brownstown, Va.

Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor first. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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Bicycles.

In the fast work of nine-eighths of the world, the Columbia has the lead. In ninety-seven and nine-eighths of the world, it never just its speed. And then again in ninety-eighths of the world, the chainless wheel was the only one that was not over the track.

After years of experience, we are forced to say: "The Columbia is the best." For ease and for comfort, you may be at rest. In buying a "Columbia," you are getting the best.

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Holds the LEADING PLACE among bicycles because its work on track and road HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED; because its MECHANISM IS PROTECTED from dust and wear; because it SAVES TIME, STRENGTH, AND COST OF REPAIRS.

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Are FULLY GUARANTEED and EMBODY EVERY IMPROVEMENT possible to the chain type.

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WE KEEP a fine stock of every kind of goods in our line.

OPTICIANS. We test the eyes and guarantee to fit glasses satisfactory.

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THROUGH THE HEART OF SPAIN,

On the trail of Don Quixote, La Mancha's desolate plains, Tobasco, the home of the never-enough-admired Dulcinea, the windmills, the wine-shops, the inn, the well—all as Cervantes described them, by railway over the Sierra Morena.

Special Correspondence of The Journal.

SEVILLA, Spain, April 3, 1900. We have gone direct to Toledo, with a change of cars, by the regular line between Cordova and Madrid, had a magnificent view of this roundabout way on the trail of Don Quixote, and finally the orthodox tourist would have visited Granada next after the capital, as it is only a few hours' ride in the south-eastern corner of the same province; but we decided to go to the greatest show-place for a part of our desultory wanderings in Spain on the way back to the Mediterranean coast.

Leaving Cordova very early in the morning on a train that creeps slowly through beautiful Andalusia toward the Sierra Morena, you feel "the joy of the journey" as seldom before. Spanish scenery never does more than creep, at which an active person might easily get impatient on his own two legs; but the slowness when turning back on Southern Spain. Nature is very best in spring attire—growing, poppies and daisies flaunting in the fields and a multitude of brilliant flowers, plantations of almond and orange trees, the air with fragrance, and creeping creepers rioting over every wall and hedge-row. The dark, green and golden fruit of lemon and orange orchards, alternate with the foliage of peach, pear and apple trees, now past their blooming-time; here and there a royal palm lifts its plumed head high above in truly Spanish pride. Cacti and prickly pears, and everywhere for fencing fields and gardens, grow wild in dense masses and the railway embankments, overgrown by gorgeous nasturtiums. All the country roads are guarded by "Spanish cacti" bristling with formidable spines, and gigantic aloes, the highly decorative plant of Spain, with its base long, sword-like leaves, its tall, slender trunk rising twenty or thirty feet, its broad candelabrum of crimson flowers. Green meadows and low hills covered with cork trees; and for the country is clothed with olive trees, as with robes of monkish-gray, usually giving way to isolated trees of aged and solemn aspect. Most of the olive orchards that cluster around Cordova, and form such a prominent feature of Southern Spain, are very ancient—many of them planted long before the Pilgrim Fathers sought America. Everybody has heard of the non-molive tree near Nice, which is said to be more than a thousand years old. These trunks are twenty-three feet in circumference at the height of a man's head and whose yield in its prime was a hundred pounds of oil per annum. There is no doubt its counterpart could be found many times over in Andalusia, bearing the inevitable exaggeration of watering-place tradition. Each tree has its guard, who tends it daily the year round, occupying a small thatched hut under the trees in summer time and a sort of burrow, or cave, in winter. During the harvest season a watch is kept up all night, as by day, for an expert thief—and there are many in Spain—might easily get the entire orchard in a few hours. A single vigorous shake dislodges every berry from the branches, which are then noisily loaded into panniers for waiting donkeys. As harvest-time approaches, the olive trees exchange their melancholy gray for brighter green. The ripening fruit varies in tint from vivid green to gay reds and lovely purples, while the willow-leaf foliage, the restless and quivering, assumes a tender, shimmering tint which can hardly be described as moonlight green, or greenish-silver—if you can imagine such a color might be. The crop is usually harvested by young women; when the sombre orchard is a picnic ground all day long, for Spanish girls in their labors into merry-making. The aged trunks form an admirable background for the rainbow hues of peasant costumes, and the air is musical with snatches of song and the tinkle of donkey-bells; while the overseer, perched on a grassy bank in the sun, finds double enjoyment in his intermittent cigarettes and the power of counting the drudgery of others.

Nearing the northern border of Andalusia, you find the whole country covered with vineyards, far as the eye can see. This is the famous Valde de Pina region, which gives its name to one of the best, though commonest, wines of Spain. It is richer in color than claret, with more body and sweetness, somewhat resembling the inferior French grape-juice made in New Jersey and extensively used throughout the United States, much adulterated, for medicinal purposes. Valde de Pina is of course fermented, but the natives mix water with it and rarely drink too much, though a wine-skin holding a quart or more costs only a few cents. Water costs as much in most parts of Spain; but the poorest peasant who cannot afford water enough to wash his face in, buys it to adulterate his wine. Drunkenness is not a Spanish trait, though in every peasant's bag the skin keeps constant company with the ear-pot. At every stopping-place on the train, female water-carriers, each with an Arab alcarazza poised lightly on her head, approach the car-window and deal out tepid water to ready customers at the moderate price of a penny per gill. Innumerable small villages, each embowered in green, are scattered along the Andalusian levels. Their only visible business appears to be conducted exclusively by women, at open-air restaurants, to supply passing travelers with drinks of fresh milk. Each restaurant consists of a rude bench, or

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Don't forget that over half a million women have been cured of women's ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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Don't forget that you can consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. Tell your story frankly. All correspondence is private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't forget to write to Dr. Pierce today, if you are sick from diseases which afflict women.

"I wrote for advice February 4, 1896," writes Mrs. Lena Holter, of Clarendon, Cherokee Nat. Ind. Terr. "I was racked with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and Pleasant Pellets, also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the back-ache since and now I put in sixteen hours a day hard work."

Paper-bound edition of Dr. Pierce's Medical Advice free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing. Address as above.

table, set by the wayside, a few mugs, and a goat, or cow, tethered near—the lactated beverage being always "on tap." This border-land soil is red as that of Virginia, and the grass grows so sparsely that the color of the ground shows through, giving a sun-blighted look to the landscape. The farmers' huts are built of red clay, and their clothing is of the undyed wool of the brown sheep of the Sierra Morena. To add to the prevailing russet hue, the one occupation of the people is the herding of thin brown pigs on the bare brown plains. It is said that these hideous swine derive their color from feeding exclusively on the big brown beetles which abound in the soil. Fancy eating pork fattened on bugs! You count droves of pigs by scores, each drove in charge of two recumbent, but always smoking, swine-herds.

Farther up the foot-hills, the whole scanty population is given over to the raising of sheep. But the flocks do not dot the landscape with peaceful white, as in England and America; they only intensify the prevailing reddish-brown with restless shadings of deeper hue. The ugly brown sheep are tended by shepherd boys—or rather by shepherd dogs, which do the actual work while their lazy masters loaf and invite their souls. With the aid of the siesta, the guitar, the cigarette and the garlic-pudding. Farther up, great flocks of goats browse among the cliffs and along the brink of ravines, where it looks impossible for the tiny hoofs to find a foothold. They are closely followed by short-skirted shepherdesses, as fearless and sure-footed as they; but the girls are shod with hempen soles, which are not slippery like boot-leather, and cling better than bare toes. A frequent sight is that of some rascally peasant, who one long to beat, helping himself along the weary upward trail by holding fast to his donkey's tail, as the poor little beast, always loaded to the limit of endurance, scrambles up the zig-zag steps. At intervals little booths are met, built in recesses of the cliffs that border the mountain pass, like cupboards hewn out of solid rock. On a narrow ledge, bottles of wine and goats-milk are set for sale, and overhead, in nets, hang oranges, grapes and garlic. Another sight, more frequent and less agreeable, is that of wooden crosses, each surrounded by a cairn of stone, and marking the scene of some poor traveler's murder by banditti.

The scene grows wilder and grander as you approach the sunset. The Sierra Morena divides the valley of the Guadalquivir from that of the Guadiana. The railway is a fine specimen of engineering. (English, I believe) often climbing along a shelf of rock overhanging dizzy precipices, winding in and out among fantastic cliffs and caverns, an ideal lurking-place for knights of the road. At one point the train runs through a wild and savage gorge, named Despenaperros—"Pitch the dogs over." Doubtless the singular title was bestowed in memory of some desperate but now forgotten struggle between Moors and Christians, in days when these mountains formed a partial barrier between the two races.

Descending the other side of the Sierra, we come at last to the desolate plains of La Mancha, familiar to the reading world as the region where Don Quixote rode his raw-boned steed. While confined in the prison of one of its secluded villages, Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra—the greatest literary genius that Spain ever produced, wrote his immortal satire on the foibles of a decaying age of chivalry. Better than a guide-book to this part of Spain, is a copy of Don Quixote, which you may buy in any Spanish shop. Cervantes sketched from nature, with an artist's detail of the story, written in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, can be distinctly traced and verified at the present day. Such an accurate penitential of local scenes was he, and so little has the country changed in four hundred years, that you may easily follow the footprints of "the Knight of the sorrowful countenance." Here is Tobasco, the home of the "never-to-be-enough-admired Dulcinea." Yonder is the Venta de Quesada, where the mad Knight received the accolade. The lakes

of Ruydera and the cave of Montesinos are still the same; and so are the muleteers and the wine-skins, the flocks of sheep tended by shepherds, and the windmills swinging their mighty arms as they grind the corn, just as in Cervantes' day. In changing cars at Manzanares you have a couple of hours to wait in the immediate vicinity of Quixote's most famous exploits. Here is the inn where he was knighted, and before its door a swineherd, who may be a lineal descendant of the warder of the story, still winds his horn. Its old, old well continues to afford water to vagrant muleteers, successors to the unfortunate whose head was broken for disturbing the madman's vigil. Upon the edge of the well is a deep indentation, believed to have been made by the armor of Don Quixote. The stone must have been softer than it is now, or his armor would surely have been thrown down with such tremendous violence as to make so plain a mark! Skeptics may incline to the belief that the stone has been worn away in the course of centuries by the constant procession of animals led up to drink. But it might never do to hint such heresy here! All Spaniards regard Cervantes' romance as Holy Writ, to "swear by," and the more ignorant classes believe its every detail to be strictly true.

We find La Mancha almost as wild and uncultivated to-day as in Quixote's time. The railway to Merida lies along a plateau, two thousand feet above the sea, where towns are few and people fewer. The native Manchegan wears the same sheepskin suit which has faithfully served his ancestors for two or three generations. His home is a mud hovel which a respectable American mule would refuse to enter; and from the cradle to the Campo Santo, his vision is greeted by the same dull, monotonous landscape, void of verdure and glaring with sand and mire. Yet despite his poverty and unattractive surroundings, he is one of the merriest of mortals. Finding extreme difficulty in keeping his thin body and cramped soul together, one would hardly suppose that such a miserable being would have much opportunity or capacity for enjoyment; but happily, the good Lord has gagged to their conditions the ideas of races that have always been poor. A Manchegan family feast like kings on a crusty loaf and a handful of onions; and the head thereof can imagine no greater additional luxury than to bask, half asleep, all day in the sun, smoking cigarettes that cost half a cent the package. The women do the little work that is done, and the children, enveloped in a thick coating of dirt that enables them to dispense with clothing, fraternize on chummiest terms with the long-necked pigs that form an important part of each domestic establishment. All the inhabitants of La Mancha, old and young, seem to cherish an hydrophobic aversion to water, which is indeed a fluid too precious to be used for lavatory purposes, having to be brought on donkey-back to the villages from springs and wells, often miles away.

FANNIE B. WARD.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will relieve the pain. Hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth a service to the world. For sale by A. A. Hovess & Co., Druggists.

SERMON WRITING.

Where and How Ministers Obtain Their Sermons.

The Portland Evening Express called on a few of the Portland clergymen recently to gather ideas as to how they prepare their sermons. Among those visited was a former pastor of the North Church in this city. The Express says of him:

In Rev. Rollin T. Hack, pastor of the Second Parish Congregational church, Portland has another minister who is given to using notes or speaking extemporaneously, as occasion demands. Mr. Hack is liberal in his theology, untroubled in his conscience, having no fear of breaking some tenet, half obscured in the dust of ages. It is his purpose to keep abreast of the times, and he considers the minister who writes and delivers a sermon to-day in the same manner in which the sermon would have been handled to years ago as a man who will shortly be called upon to resign from his pastorate.

Anecdotes are seldom used by Mr. Hack, but similes are frequently taken up. The selection of the theme for his Sunday addresses depends largely on the mood in which he finds himself, the circumstances in which he works, and the effect he desires to produce.

Mr. Hack's sermons usually last about half an hour, and he is considered a rapid speaker, hurrying from one thought to another, but always holding the attention of his audience until the last word is uttered.

It is customary for Mr. Hack to make use of his notes in the Sunday morning service, but in the evening his remarks are always delivered extemporaneously. "Speaking of newspapers," said Mr. Hack the other day, "I never allow Saturday afternoon newspapers to determine the topic of my next Sunday's sermon."

"I was unable to find time to voice my opinion on the 'Sheldon newspaper,' but that does not prove that I did not have my ideas on the undertaking. It was just simply impossible for me to see wherein my congregation would be benefited by hearing my views on the matter."

Mr. Hack makes it a point to deliver a somewhat extended sermon on the second Sunday of January each year. The object of this sermon is to bring before his auditors a few interesting points in the history of the church for the year past.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Pique Dresses, Red and Green Linen Costumes, Skirts, Waist, Belts, Gloves, Neckwear.

[Correspondence of The Journal.]

So many pretty, serviceable summer dresses in the way of piques, linens or mercerized cottons are shown, that one hesitates before deciding, unless fortunate enough to have several. Corded pique dresses are usually made in a simple manner, a few tucks on the skirt—perfectly plain, with machine stitching as the sole ornamentation, or insertion is let in on the front, oftentimes in points. In colored piques, insertion each side of the front breadth adds greatly to the general effect, and the Eton jacket is trimmed to match. Dark red or green linen possesses the advantage of colors that are not easily soiled and

AS THESE FABRICS ARE LIGHTER they are more elaborately made up: a particularly stylish green linen costume having a flounce set on in plaits, with a row of fancy white braid as a heading and a second at the lower edge. The skirt is in fine cluster tucks, and the loose waist is also tucked with guimpe to match, and large sailor collar, edged by braid. A red linen dress is made with tucks, minus a flounce, with similar waist, wide linen lace on the collar, and at the left side the lace is brought down to the belt. A black and white fancy pique skirt is laid in knife plaits from top to bottom, with Eton jacket in similar style, and around the neck are four flat bands of black cloth, stitched at both edges. Brown linen is not ignored; at the same time there is no novelty about it.

PLAIN SKIRTS

In these materials are made in three pieces, a front breadth and two side gores, which also form the back, and are called "circular skirts." Either handsome or inexpensive waists are the loose front, with or without a guimpe, and the Eton style, both open to fanciful adaptations, but constructed on that basis. A "make-believe" cuff at the elbow, or tucks below with the upper part plain, bring about some unimportant changes in sleeves, and as a matter of course, the flare cuff remains in favor. Belts embrace all widths and many materials, the advent of the Eton being the probable cause. Scarf sashes tied at one side are very graceful, with their knotted silk or fringed ends, and a lesser scarf on the corsage just above, lends additional charm. Wide fancy ribbon sashes will be largely worn with plain organdies, and about four yards is the requisite quantity.

THE HIGHEST TYPE

In silk gloves is represented by "The Formosa," with double finger tips, brought out exclusively by Lord & Taylor, and is first in regard to elegance and durability. These admirable gloves come in white, tan, mode, black and two shades of gray, fastened with three pearl buttons. A frame-made glove of twisted black silk with hemstitching around the thumb seems to defy everything like wear, and to meet all tastes. It comes in all fashionable hues. Lisle gloves showing a suede finish are shown in mode, tan, slate, white or black. The Reynier mousquetaire glove is very elegant, and those in suede pique with four buttons are in grays and also range from pale tan to dark brown. A walking glove of a similar make is of chevreuille with outside seams and two large buttons put on silk tape through an eyelet, which is an especial advantage.

COLLARS AND TIES

are in a thousand varieties, beginning with the simple silk or satin stock collar with jabot attached. Then come the butterfly bows of silk, lace or chiffon, with or without trimmed edges. An army of tie follows—lace, chiffon with lace appliqued ends, fringed silk, crepe de Chine, or soft silk, varying from an inexpensive affair to wide, long ones, with lace insertions, leaves or figures, or embroidery. Then there are collarettes or shoulder capes with any number of chiffon frills, and, in addition, exquisite fichus of crepe or chiffon.

VERONA CLARKE.

Yachts and Boats.

There was recently launched from the Marblehead yacht yard a 22-footer named Nancy, for Richard M. Hoe, to be used at Seal Harbor, Me.

The Ellsworth yacht fleet is larger than ever and all the owners are having their craft put in condition for the summer. P. E. Hamlin's Mystery, the largest of the fleet, on the marine railway and will probably be put in the water this week. J. B. Redman's Wave Crest is also on the way and will be put off at the same time. The Lorelei, owned by F. S. Lord and J. W. Nealey, has been newly fitted out for the season and will be put off at the same time. The Ellsworth yachts are all good ones and you can look for some fine races this season. [Ellsworth Enterprise.]

The sleep yacht Lamont, which is being fitted out in Bordien's yard at the pumping station, will be put into commission in about 10 days by the owners, Messrs. Edwin A. and Sidney F. Shuman of the firm of A. Shuman & Co. It will be remembered that Mr. Edwin A. Shuman was recently elected rear commodore of the South Boston Yacht Club. Extensive alterations to the Lamont have been going on for the past four weeks. The cabins have been thoroughly remodeled and refitted, and among other innovations by the Messrs. Shuman the transoms in the cabin have been arranged to pull out, making double berths. The yacht was built at Deer Isle in 1893 by Capt. J. W. Green, from designs by the late Edward Burgess, and has proved herself fast and able as well as comfortable. Her owners have enjoyed many cruises in her, and are looking forward to the coming season with pleasurable anticipation. [Boston Globe.]

SCROFULA The Blighting Disease of Heredity.



In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impoverished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofula, or your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and the best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for children.

When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's Specific cured her completely, as it seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of blood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-called blood remedies.

Our medical department is in charge of experienced physicians who have made Scrofula and other blood diseases a life study. Write them about your case, or any one you are interested in. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention. We make no charge whatever for this.

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE

As we intend to retire from the furniture business, we shall close out at COST our entire stock. This sale will continue until everything is disposed of or the business sold to parties wishing to carry it on. To the right parties this is a GRAND BUSINESS OPENING. I intend to give my whole attention to the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, and shall make a specialty of everything pertaining to it.

To any and all parties wanting Furniture of any description now is the time to buy. Our stock was bought BEFORE the recent rise in Furniture and we shall sell it at cost. This will mean a great saving in price to those who want new furniture.

DURING this sale we will duplicate any article sold or take orders for anything not in stock at WHOLESALE PRICES, but cannot order at prices which we are selling the goods bought before the rise for. This sale at cost is for CASH, goods sold on the instalment plan will be at REGULAR prices and NOT at COST prices, but for cash you can SAVE "good money" by buying of us and at once.

Everything going—Straw Mattings, Oil Cloths, Bedding, Couches, Easy Chairs, Children's Chairs, Dining and Parlor Furniture, etc., all going at cost. Come and get the first selections.

To any parties who want a good, safe and paying business, we are ready to talk business, and it is a grand business opening for somebody.

R. H. COOMBS & SON, 70 & 72 Main Street.

MILLINE RY!

Don't decide upon your NEW HAT until you have visited our store and seen our extensive stock of everything pertaining to

New and Stylish Millinery.

We carry a very large line of trimmed and untrimmed

HATS, FLOWERS,

LACES, CHIFFONS,

RIBBONS and VELVETIES

In all the new designs and styles.

TOURISTS, SAILORS,

CHILDREN and INFANT'S

HATS and BONNETS

of every description.

LADIES' and Sun Bonnets

constantly on hand, and if you cannot find just what you want we can make you one to order at short notice.

NEW GOODS arriving daily and prices invariably the lowest possible, and with

Miss Florence Wells, Milliner.

Assisted by first-class makers, we feel sure we can please you. Don't forget that you will find the largest assortment in the city to select from at

15 Main Street, (up one short, easy flight of stairs)

where we shall be glad to see all our former customers and as many new ones as will favor us with a call. We also carry a full line of

Human Hair Switches.

IN ALL SHADES AND PRICES.

Mrs. B. F. WELLS.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' VALVES,

Railroad, Mill, and Store Supplies.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY,

42 PEARL STREET - BOSTON.

311 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.

Commissioners' Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of April, A. D. 1900, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of EMILY PERCE, late of Belfast, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date of said appointment are allowed to said creditors in which to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session at the office of W. F. Thompson, in Belfast, in said County, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the 26th day of October, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the same.

Belfast, April 23, 1900.—3017.

W. F. THOMPSON, A. F. MANSFIELD, Comrs.

For Sale or to Let.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let the William Carter place, so-called, on Northport avenue, 1 1/2 miles from the city. There are 100 acres of pasture and 4 under cultivation, with 75 good bearing apple trees. The buildings are all in good condition. Rental price \$100 per year.

E. H. KNOWLTON, Commonwealth, Belfast, Me.

Lumber for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale sixty thousand spruce logs at the mill in Liberty, three hundred thousand cedar shingles, and eight thousand cedar board boards.

WM. H. MOODY, Liberty, April 3, 1900.

JOSEPHINE KNIGHT, or MARY MCCORMISON, Searsport, Me.

COUGH CURE

OUR IMPROVED

Compound

Cough

Cure

IS HAVING A LARGE

SALE AND IS GIVING

SATISFACTION IN

EVERY CASE.

Only 25c. a Bottle.

POOR & SON.

SAVE MONEY

You can do it by purchasing your

..Bicycles..

AT....

F. A. FOLLETT'S.

I have the agency for some of the best wheels made. The celebrated

"PIERCE" CUSHION FRAME

CHAINLESS,

THE "PIERCE" CUSHION FRAME

CHAIN, with Morrow coaster brake,

THE "ANDRE" and "HUDSON."

All are from the largest factories and are fully guaranteed, tires and all. Prices are RIGHT for CASH. Call and see them, they are beauties. I also have a full line of

SPALDING BASE BALL GOODS

.....and NEW STOCK of.....

FISHING * TACKLE,

which I shall sell at LOWEST PRICES.

***Bicycle Sundries cheap. 3m14

F. A. FOLLETT,

51 Church Street, - Belfast.

...HORSES...

Lancaster & West

Have on sale at their

Sale Stable, Beaver Street,

the first carload of....

IOWA HORSES,

bought personally by Mr. Lancaster and Dr. West on the farms where they were raised. These horses have been carefully selected, especially for the Waldo County trade, and will be sold with our usual guarantee, for every horse must be just as represented or no sale.

Terms—Cash or Good Notes.

Native and second-hand horses taken in exchange.

Hurdy Gurdy Music

Furnished for balls, parties, etc., on all occasions. Address

JOSEPHINE KNIGHT, or MARY MCCORMISON, Searsport, Me.

Box 80. 161f

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

BELFAST, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

Published Every Thursday Morning by the
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A starch trust is the latest. Stiffer prices may be expected.

It is now reported, and generally believed, that Aguiñaldo is dead. "His race is run."

The Portland city council has appropriated \$5,000 for the celebration of Old Home Week.

Boston's big brewery strike is off; and schooners will continue to pass, night and day, as usual.

It is said there will be more hemp raised in Kentucky this year than for many years. It is evidently more needed, for home consumption.

The Boston Herald says of Gov. Pingree of Michigan that "he is opinionated, egotistic, cantankerous and ambitious." In other words, Gov. Pingree thinks he is no small potato.

The English troops are forging ahead in South Africa. Winburg is occupied. Roberts is at Smaldeal, and the Boers are in retreat. This may or may not mean that the end of the war is in sight, but probably there will have to be at least one big engagement before the Boers recognize the inevitable.

At the annual dinner of the royal literary fund in London May 2d Mark Twain, responding to the toast to literature in a humorous speech, said that now he was on the way to his own home he intended to run for the presidency, because there were not enough candidates yet in the field. The cablegram which conveys this information here interjects the word "laughter" and now let us all laugh. Dewey is out, done.

According to the census of 1890 the percentage of illiteracy in New England was: Maine, 4.27; New Hampshire, 6.81; Vermont, 6.3; Massachusetts, 6.22; Rhode Island, 9.76; and Connecticut, 5.28. The only States in the Union whose percentage was less than that of Maine were: Iowa, 3.61; South Dakota, 4.22; Nebraska, 3.11; Kansas, 3.99; Wyoming, 3.44; Oregon, 4.14. It is believed that the census of 1900 will give Maine a still better standing.

So much spruce has been cut down that it is said Maine must now spruce up in other words, handle the spruce forests more tenderly if we do not wish to lose them altogether. A. M. Carter, the Berlin Mills Company expert, believes it will be better for the timber lands to be in the hands of the large corporations. The small owners have to strip their lands in order to get a fair profit, but the large concern that owns whole townships can cut a little here and there, and leave the smaller growth to develop into good sized saw logs. All the large operators, he says, realize the necessity of forestry protection, and are cutting with more and more discrimination.

In a talk to the students at the State University, Madison, Wisconsin, recently, Prof. Frankfurter indulged in some stirring criticism of Hamlin Garland and Edward Markham. Of the former he said: "Hamlin Garland has written a book—Main Traveled Roads—dealing with farm life in western Wisconsin. The author pictures the people there as somber, cheerless, ground down with toil. Now I know life there," said the professor, "and I know he is lying. Do not believe that just because a man does hard, long days' work, he is miserable." Of the author of "The Man with the Hoe," he said, after reading the opening verses of the poem: "That, too, is a lie. Work does not brutalize. The great men in our senate, and the strong men in our faculty, are those that come close from the soil. Work gives vitality. Work makes men efficient. It gives them nerves and real thought."

The bridge question is one that interests, or should interest, every citizen; and particularly every taxpayer. While, as Mayor Poor said in his address Monday evening, many would like to see a new bridge located at or near the foot of Main street, there would seem to be legal and financial obstacles to say nothing of practically shutting off the best part of our harbor—that, at least, must prevent immediate action in that direction. What then is to be done? The present bridge is admittedly unsafe, and cannot be left in that condition. It must be repaired or rebuilt at once. The bids for building a new bridge on the present site are surprisingly low, while as Parker Spofford, C. E., said at the meeting Monday night: "To attempt to repair the present structure would be a very unsatisfactory work. It would be difficult to know where to begin and where to end. Anything short of a removal of all the old piles might leave the poorest one of all." It is evident, therefore, that no accurate estimate can be made as to the cost of repairs, and they may equal and possibly exceed the amount for which contractors are ready to build a new bridge, good for a score of years. This work can be done without increasing taxation or incurring suits for damages; and looking to the interests of all the citizens this seems to us the best course to pursue.

Democratic District and State Conventions.

The date for the Democratic State and Third District conventions have been decided. The State convention will be held in Lewiston, July 11. The Third District convention will be held in Fairfield, June 6. At this time the formal opening of the Gerald, Amos F. Gerald's new hotel, will be held and that will be the headquarters of the Democrats at that time.

OBITUARY.

Died in Morrill April 21st, of the grip, James L. Woodbury, eldest son of Israel and Deborah (Thomas) Woodbury, aged 39 years, 8 months. The funeral services were held at the church in Morrill April 24th at one o'clock p. m., Rev. J. M. Leighton officiating. Deceased was a man whose loss will be deeply felt in the community in which he lived. He had a large circle of friends, for his genial, sunny disposition endeared him to all those with whom he came in contact, either in business or social relations. A man of sterling integrity, industrious, honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, his memory will be cherished in the hearts of all who knew him. He married several years ago, Carrie, daughter of Thomas Reynolds of Knox, who, with one little son, survives him. He leaves besides, to mourn their loss, a father and mother, two brothers and two sisters, Frank and Andrew Woodbury and Mrs. Hattie Paul of Morrill, and Mrs. Isa Wentworth of Waldo. His illness was of short duration and the bereavement falls with crushing force upon the faithful, devoted wife, the loving father and mother who so sincerely mourn the loss of their first born, and the brothers and sisters, who were bound to him by the strongest ties of affection. Friends and neighbors vied with each other in doing all that loving hearts could suggest, or hands do, to soothe his last hours on earth. He was a tender, loving husband and father, a faithful, dutiful son, an affectionate brother and a kind and obliging friend and neighbor. Although called upon to part with one so endeared to them by every tie of love, yet sorrowing relatives and friends can but feel that their great loss is his eternal gain, and that, far beyond all earthly pain and care in the beautiful city of God he waits to welcome them home, for—

"There is no death, what seems so is transition,
This life of mortal breath;
Is but a promise of the life dorian,
Whose portal we call death."

The floral offerings were very beautiful, and included a pillow of choice flowers from the family, cut flowers from Mrs. Sumner Poland, pillow of flowers from Mrs. George Davis, cut flowers from Mrs. Ephraim Rowe, calla lilies from Mrs. Millie Place, cut flowers from Mrs. Henry Thomas, basket of white geraniums from a friend whose name we are unable to learn. [E. A. W.]

Mrs. Joanna B. Morse died very suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gannon, on Congress street Thursday morning, May 2d. She had spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Lavinia, in Jersey City, N. J., and arrived here April 25th, to spend the summer with Mrs. Gannon and at her former home in Seaport. She had been in her usual health and spirits and had assisted about the household every day. Wednesday night she had slight attack of stomach trouble, to which she had been subject all her life, and after the usual remedies were given she felt easier and was soon asleep. At 6 o'clock the next morning Mrs. Gannon looked into the room and seeing her apparently sleeping quietly decided not to awaken her. At about 8 o'clock Mrs. Gannon went into the room intending to call her mother, but found life extinct. A physician decided that she passed away peacefully and had been dead several hours. Mrs. Morse was born in Seaport, a daughter of John and Charity Sargent, and had lived in that town all her life. Her mother died very suddenly nearly 50 years ago. Mrs. Morse was the widow of Joseph Morse, a native of Montville, but who went to Seaport when a young man and passed the remainder of his life there. He died 19 years ago. The two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Gannon and Mrs. Emma E. Lavinia, survive her, also eight grandchildren and four great grandchildren. She also leaves one brother, Samuel W. Sargent of Seaport, and two sisters, Mrs. Margaret S. Logan of Philadelphia and Mrs. Mary B. Haskell of Garland, Me. Mrs. Morse was for 50 years a faithful and earnest working member of the Methodist church of Seaport, and her life was in full accord with her profession. "She did what she could." Brief services were held at Mrs. Gannon's Sunday forenoon by Rev. R. T. Capen, after which the remains were taken to Seaport and funeral services held in the Methodist church, conducted by Rev. H. W. Norton.

Capt. Henry P. Waterman died at his home with his son, Henry A. Waterman, in Northport, May 2d, after an illness of but four days, at the advanced age of 87 years. He was born in Lincolnville, and moved to Northport in early life and had since made his home there. He had always followed the sea, was for many years mate in deep sea vessels on foreign voyages, and later a captain in the coasting trade. He was well known along the coast and had a host of friends among those who go down to the sea in ships, as well as among his townsmen. His wife was formerly Dorothy Herriek of Northport. She has been dead eight years. They leave three sons, Nason F. of Belfast, Henry A. and Thomas of Northport. He has one brother, Mark, who lives in Bashaan, Wash. Capt. Waterman was a member of Passagawaukeg Lodge of Belfast, which existed from 1841 to 1867, but belonged to no other societies. The funeral was held at his late home Sunday forenoon, Rev. C. H. Bryant officiating. The interment was in the East Northport cemetery.

Mrs. Aznes C. Richards died at her home, the old Salmon homestead on Northport Avenue, Monday forenoon after an illness of three weeks of the grip. She was born in the home in which she died and which had been her home through life. She was a daughter of the late William and Mary Jane (Ladd) Salmon, and widow of Capt. Joseph Richards. He died in Matanzas, Cuba, while in command of a vessel, about 40 years ago. Mrs. Richards was with him at the time. They had no children. She leaves two brothers, William W. of Boston and Edwin of Belfast, and two sisters, Mrs. Eunice B. Giles of Belfast, with whom she has lived for several years, and Mrs. Lavinia A. Richards of Newton, Mass. She was kind hearted and thoughtful for the welfare of others, intelligent and refined, and a regular attendant and faithful worker so long as her years would permit at the Unitarian church. Her pastor, Rev. J. M. Leighton, spoke well-deserved words of eulogy at the funeral, which was held at her late home Wednesday afternoon.

Frank O. Critchett died suddenly at his home on High street yesterday morning. He had been in poor health for some time, but had worked until Tuesday forenoon, when he was taken with a chill and other grip symptoms and was carried home. He grew rapidly worse and died about 5 o'clock next morning. Mr. Critchett was the only son of Oliver G. and Mary Critchett. He has been for several years foreman of the cutting room in Critchett, Sibley & Co.'s shoe factory.

"Cleanliness is Next to Godliness."

If you would be really clean, begin with your blood. A mottled skin cannot be washed away, eruptions will continue unless the blood is pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood by disintegrating and dissolving the bad germs. Hood's is the royal road to real cleanliness, both inward and outward.

Impure Blood—"My face would be covered with scabs from impure blood, but ever since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, my blood seems to be perfectly pure and I am strong and in good health." J. Hartstern, 760 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills: the most irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

factory, of which firm his father is the senior member. His wife, formerly Miss Ella Doe, survives him, with one son, Ralph, a student in the Belfast High school. Deceased was an industrious and skillful workman, and looked well to the department under his care. He was of pleasant, social disposition, kind and considerate for the welfare of his family and those under his direction in the factory. He leaves many friends.

Mrs. Sarah H. Jones, wife of Nathaniel Jones, who died at the family home on Middle street, Rockland, April 27th, was born in Seaport, March 1, 1833. She was one of a well-known family of five sons and four daughters, the parents being the late Theodore and Rebecca Woodcock. Of this family three now survive—Harrison Woodcock, of Portland, Oregon; Marlboro P. Woodcock, ex-Mayor of Belfast, and Mrs. Emmeline Hemingway of Waterville. Mrs. Jones came to Rockland at the age of 17, chiefly for the purpose of pursuing school studies, and was for awhile a pupil in the private school of the late Sophia Spofford. In October, 1854, she was married to Nathaniel Jones, and they had two daughters, Mrs. E. J. Wadsworth of Boston and Mrs. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the latter of whom died in 1890. Thirteen years ago Mrs. Jones, while on a visit to Portland, sustained a slight paralytic shock. From this she rallied, but her health never was so good as formerly and gradually declined, though it was only during the past year that she failed rapidly. Her decline was unattended with pain and her last days were surrounded with every comfort and luxury. Mrs. Jones was a lady of high character and refinement, quiet in her tastes, and shunning most in the atmosphere of domestic life. She was endowed with qualities that implied an artistic temperament, and in middle life she took up the study of painting and ceramics, in which she discovered marked abilities. She was greatly interested in the modern progress of women, and it was through her initiative that the Methebesee club of this city was founded, and of which she was subsequently elected a life membership. Mrs. Jones early turned her thoughts to religion and under the pastorate of the renowned Amariah Kaloche united with the First Baptist church, of which she continued a faithful and for many years active member. The consolations of a religious faith sustained her through the closing months of sickness, and the last of Rev. W. O. Holman, the officiating clergyman at the funeral, was from a verse of the Psalms which she had specially indicated her desire to have used, as embodying her Christian faith and hope—Ps. 137. "The funeral Sunday afternoon was largely attended and there were many floral offerings from friends, notably a beautiful piece from the Methebesee Club. The bearers were S. M. Bird, W. T. Cobb, H. N. Pierce and F. J. Simonton. The interment was at Achorn cemetery. Those in attendance on the funeral from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wadsworth and Louis E. Wadsworth of Boston, M. P. Woodcock of Belfast, Mrs. Emmeline Hemingway of Waterville and Mrs. A. E. Stearns and Mrs. Annie Wadron of Camden. [Courier-Gazette.]

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Jones of Bangor have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends in town in the death of their baby boy, Saturday. The interment was at Mr. Jones' former home in West Brooksville, [Bangor Herald.]

The Interscholastic Base Ball League.

The third game of base ball was played at East Boston ball grounds, Vinahavens, Tuesday afternoon, May 1st. High schools vs. Rockland. The score 11 to 9 in favor of High school. The High School nine are doing fairly good work and it is hoped they will make it lively for the Rocklands Saturday, May 5. The line up for the "Highs" is as follows: Guy Snow, catcher; Harry Sanborn, pitcher; Oral Dyer, first base; George Sprague, second base; John Lowe, third base; Joe Kittredge, centre field; Leon Sanborn, short stop; Carl Peaslee, right field; Will White, left field; J. Herbert (carver, substitute); F. E. Briggs, manager; H. L. Sanborn, captain; J. A. Davis, Umpire. [Rockland Star.]

The Vinahavens played the Rocklands in Rockland May 5 and were defeated by a score of 11 to 6.

The Belfast and Camden High school teams played in Camden May 5th, the latter winning, 23 to 10. Following is the score:

	B.H.F.	P.O.A.	A.E.
Fernald, S.	1	4	2
Sibley, L.	0	0	0
Deering, B.	0	2	1
Wood, B.	2	1	3
McDonald, P.	1	2	7
Harmon, C.	1	2	14
McMahon, T.	0	0	2
Clements, M.	1	0	0
Harmon, B.	0	4	1
Total	7	24	19

	CAMDEN.
Wadsworth, L. F.	3
Martin, S.	1
Kirk, B.	2
Wentworth, C.	1
Eells, C.	1
Watson, R. F.	1
Sides, M.	0
Banks, B.	0
Benson, P.	1
Brown, I. B.	2
Totals	13

Runs made by Wadsworth, 4; Martin, 3; Kirk, 2; Wentworth, 1; Eells, 2; Watson, 2; Sides, 2; Banks, 3; Benson, 1; Brown, 3; Fernald, 3; McMahon, 1; Clements, 2. Base on ball, Benson, 10; McDonald, 7. Struck out, by Benson, 8; McDonald, 3. Passed balls, Eells, 3; Harmon, 3. Umpire, Beverage of Camden and Capen of Belfast. Scorer, L. Follett.

The Quincy Strike Off.

QUINCY, MASS., May 5. The strike of the granite cutters of this place, which began more than two months ago, when the contractors refused to grant a reduction in the hours of labor and the establishment of a minimum rate of wages demanded by the cutters' Union, after an unsuccessful conference committee last night, has ended in a compromise, and the agreement covers a period of five years.

The manufacturers granted the demand for a shorter day, but agreed to an advance of 14 per cent. on the bill of prices presented by the union. The cutters' schedule called for an increase of about 16 per cent.

NORTHPORT NEWS.

Rev. R. T. Capen will preach at Saturday Cove next Sunday at 2.45 p. m.

Charles O. Dickey is to do the trucking at the Wesleyan Campground this season.

Will Sellers is building a house and barn on his lot on the road from the Wood school-house to Belfast.

Mrs. N. H. Rhodes of Rockland will open her cottage at Temple Heights for the summer about May 20th.

Mrs. Mary A. Boynton of Rockport has opened her summer home, Cliff Cottage, at Temple Heights, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Brown arrived at their cottage at the Camp Ground last Thursday from Boston, to remain through the season.

Road Commissioner Hurd will begin work on the Little River bridge next Monday. The bridge will be closed to travel for three or four days.

Landlord French of the Northport Hotel is expected next week to prepare for the season's business. He has a large party booked for June.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS. Mrs. C. A. Wiley has sold her house on High street, recently damaged by fire, to Capt. John W. Jones, who will repair and rebuild it. J. G. Aborn is doing the carpenter work. Mrs. Wiley has bought, and will occupy, the Sanford Howard house on Union street. Mr. Emory Cottrell is building a large addition to the barn at the rear of his house, No. 20 Northport avenue. The old chimneys on the Hiram Chase house, Church street, have been taken down and rebuilt in their original form, which is in keeping with the colonial architecture of the house. Walter Aldus is building a dwelling house in the Robbins' neighborhood, East Belfast. Fred A. Tibbets has built a bay window on his house on Waldo avenue, finished the two remaining rooms on the second floor in North Carolina pine, and made other improvements.

BAD COMPLEXIONS
RED ROUGH HANDS
FALLING HAIR
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz. the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish pores.

Did you know that we carry a line of custom made White Pine Skirts? If we have none to fit you leave your measure and have one made at a day's notice. These are all made with well seams, tape stitched in back seam to keep the shape.

CARLE & JONES' NEW STORE.
Next Door to Crockery Store.

Skirts!
Skirts!
Skirts!

Did you know that we carry a line of custom made White Pine Skirts? If we have none to fit you leave your measure and have one made at a day's notice. These are all made with well seams, tape stitched in back seam to keep the shape.

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CARLE & JONES' NEW STORE.
Next Door to Crockery Store.

MOTHER'S DAY

HARRY W. CLARK'S.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

On that day we shall show a fine line of

CLOTHING

for the little fellows.

Top Coats,

Waists,

Knee Pants,

Sweaters, &c.

and shall sell them at

SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

and in addition on THAT DAY ONLY

we shall give a DOUBLE NUMBER of

trading stamps on all Boy's wear—that

is, TWO stamps instead of one for every

TEN CENT PURCHASE.

HARRY W. CLARK, My Clothier,

83 Main Street, Belfast, Me.

The Old Hickory Gold Mining Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE STATE LAWS OF ARIZONA.

Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Shares, \$1 00 each.

Full Paid and Non-assessable.

Property consists of The Old "Hickory" and The "L. C. Kidd." The "Denslow," The

The Churches.

Services at the Unitarian church next Sunday will be as follows: Morning service at 10.45, with sermon by the pastor; Sunday school at 12 m.

The Unitarian State conference will be held in Waterville June 12, 13 and 14. A large attendance is expected and a committee has already been appointed to look after the entertainment of the visitors.

Following are the Baptist church notices: Thursday evening Scripture, Acts 13:13-43 Friday evening at 7.15 the chorus rehearsal. On Sunday morning worship at 10.45 and evening worship at 7.30 o'clock. The pastor's young men's Sunday social class at 12.05 p. m.

Services at the Universalist church next Sunday will be as follows: At 10.45 a. m., public worship, with sermon by the pastor, subject, "Christian Unity." At 12 m., Sunday school; at 6.15 p. m., Young Peoples' meeting, subject, "Our Church." A cordial invitation is extended to all to unite with us in these services.

The quarterly conference of the M. E. church will be held Saturday evening, June 1st, at 7.15 the chorus rehearsal. A love feast will be held at 9.30 o'clock, Sunday morning, and quarterly meeting at 10.45. Other services for the day will be as usual. The pastor, Rev. G. E. Edgett, will preach at Poor's Mills at 2.30 p. m.

The North church Y. P. S. C. E. will have a Dickens Party at Memorial hall Friday evening, May 18th. A pleasant program will be presented, consisting of readings and tableaux illustrating some of Dickens' masterpieces. Home-made candies will be on sale during the evening, and ice cream and cake will be served during intermission. Admission 25 cents.

At the annual meeting of the Unitarian church last Monday the following officers were elected: Moderator, Calvin Hervey; clerk, Joseph Williamson; collector, Miss Inez E. Crawford; treasurer, W. H. Quinby; assessors, Albion H. Bradbury and W. H. Quinby; standing committee, Calvin Hervey, Chas. H. Hazeltine, Wm. B. Swan, Wm. C. Marshall and L. F. McDonald.

There will be a missionary meeting at the North church this Thursday, evening, at 7.30. Several interesting papers will be given regarding the recent Ecumenical Conference in New York. Sunday morning the pastor will preach at 10.45. Sunday School at 12 m. The Endeavorers will have a praise meeting at 6.30 p. m. The pastor will give the third lecture on "The After Resurrection Series" in the Life of Christ" in the vestry at 7.30 p. m.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSSES.

I have just received the BEST LINE of CARRIAGES I ever had. I make a specialty of

STATE * PRISON * WORK.

I also have as good

...WESTERN WORK...

as is manufactured.

To be convinced call and see me.

Repository rear of Windsor Hotel.

HENRY C. MARDEN.

LOOK AT OUR

Shirt Waists Sets.

OVER FIFTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

NO TWO ALIKE.

Choice 25c per Set.

ARLE & JONES' NEW STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO CROCKERY STORE.

JOHNSON.

They Sell Themselves.

See them Anyway!

We have just received three hundred and seventy-five pairs

CORSETS. Corsets that sell for a twenty-five cents a pair. We closed out an entire line and are in a position to sell them at 49c

This is one of the best corset values ever offered in the city and will pay you to see them.

Remember the Price 49 Cents.

FRED A. JOHNSON, Masonic Temple

For Perfection in

POPULAR PRICED

SPRING

OVERCOATS

SEE OUR . . .

Coverts and Stylish Home-

spuns,

All Wool Coverts and \$10 and \$12

Oxford Mixtures,

Pure Silk Lined Venetians,

Coverts and Homespun,

\$12, \$15, \$18

WILLIAM A. CLARK,

Manufacturing Clothier,

Phenix Row, Belfast, Maine.

New Kineo Range.

Our Pearl Range

Alpine Rang

Kineo Coal Furnaces

Kineo Wood Furnace

...WITH ALL...

Late Improvements of the Best Material.

MANUFACTURED BY

NOYES & NUTTER MFG. CO.

BANGOR, MAINE.

R. P. STICKNEY, Agent,

Belfast.

DR. DRAKE'S

VEGETABLE

Headache Powders.

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE

CURE and NEURALGIA. . .

Are safe to use and are guaranteed to contain no opiates or poisons.

FOR SALE AT CITY DRUG STORE

EDMUND WILSON, Proprietor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Seaport National Bank, BELFAST NATIONAL BANK

At Seaport, in the State of Maine, at the close of business April 26, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$101,431.29

Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 38.61

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 42,000.00

Stocks, securities, etc. 16,767.99

Banking house, furniture and fixtures 5,000.00

Due from National Banks and Reserve Agents 8,000.00

LITERARY NEWS AND NOTES.

Lady Broome's "Bird Notes" in the Living Age for April 27, and the Quarterly Review's paper on The Wild Garden which forms the leading article of the same number, are charming and seasonal able.

A great deal of interest in being manifested among Colby men in a book of "Colby Stories" that is being compiled by Herbert C. Libby, '01. Among the more recent contributors are W. S. Kneeland, '02, principal of Monson Academy; Asher C. Hinds, '88, secretary to Speaker Henderson; O. L. Hall, '03, editor of Rockland Star; Geo. E. Goggin, Esq., '86, of Bar Harbor.

The Living Age for April 28th prints the hitherto unpublished letters between Thomas Carlyle and Robert Chambers, which first saw the light in a recent number of Chambers' Journal. In the same number of the magazine, A. T. Quiller-Couch discourses feelingly upon The Tragedy of the Minor Poet.

In view of the fact that the American Unitarian Association is about to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, the New England Magazine gives place in its May issue to a history of "Unitarianism in America"—a careful and thorough study of the movement by Rev. George Willis Cooke. He goes back in his account even to the Puritan days, since many of the fundamental principles of the Unitarian belief were thus early to be found. The many portraits which accompany the article include men eminent in various fields who have been loyal adherents of this faith.

One who is at all familiar with the scope and extent of the institution known as the National Soldiers' Home will never charge the United States with ingratitude toward those who have offered their lives in its service. This home for disabled veterans consists of seven branches—the Central, at Dayton, Ohio; the Eastern, at Togus, Maine; the Northwestern, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Southern, near Hampton, Virginia; the Western, at Leavenworth, Kansas; the Pacific, at Santa Monica, California; and the Marine, at Marion, Indiana. In an interesting account of the National Soldiers' Home, fully illustrated, is contributed to the New England Magazine for May by Mr. Emerson O. Stevens. This describes the various branches of the work; dealing particularly with the Central Home, which is literally a city, complete in itself, occupying a lovely spot just west of Dayton. At the present time, when nearly two hundred thousand more volunteers have become possible future inmates, this article should have special value. (Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square, Boston, Massachusetts.)

Outing for May, from its frontispiece by Frederic Remington to the last page of its monthly Review, from the pen of its editor, teases with matters of interest to sportsmen of all degrees and tastes. Whether they be devoted to the Rod or Gun, to the Thoroughbred, the Trotter or the Bull Dog; to the Cruising Yacht or the Canoe; to Golf or to Cycling; to Athletics at home or abroad, the helpful matter in its pages, and should their penchant be the reading of others' adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes "A Shotgun Episode," by Frederic Remington, "The Professor's Scar," "With the Colorado Cowpuncher on a Round-up," "The Hybrid Wolves of Goshen Hole," and "The Good Bad Lands and the Bad Land of the West," provide exciting and widely interesting reading. The University Social Problem in its Relation to Undergraduate Athletics has been gathered. The contents of this number, coming from more than two dozen of the best-equipped authors of the day, show that the new management is justifying its claims.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, contributes to the May number of Guntton's Magazine an able article on "The Control of the Tropics." The "Slabby Salaries of Our Public Officials," a disgracefully neglected matter, is ably discussed with ample data by Mr. Adelbert H. Steele. The interesting work of the City History Club of New York is forth by Mr. Charles Burr Todd, author of a history of the metropolis. The editor, Professor Guntton, contributes a strong and suggestive article on "Expansion the Doom of Protection," and shorter articles on "Admiral Dewey" and "Why the Sherman Law was Passed." The "Review of the Month" as usual opens the magazine, and gives an abundant and interesting information with pungent editorial comment, covering the progress of affairs abroad and at home, the political situation, Porto Rico legislation, difficulties of some of the big so-called "trusts," the new Carnegie Company, the Croton strike, rapid transit in New York, etc. The departments of editorial crucible, critic and educational notes, book reviews, letters from correspondents, question box, etc., are complete as usual.

Table Talk for May is an unusually great number of this excellent house-keeping magazine. It opens with an article entitled "Our Nursery Tales, Today and Yesterday," by Nora Archibald Smith, one of the most popular juvenile writers. It is a valuable contribution and will interest all women in their homes. "Traveling Hints" is a timely article, written by one who has made many trips abroad and is an old and experienced traveler. There are so many persons going to Europe this summer—many of them for the first time—that such an article will be most helpful. It is instructive and practical from the beginning to the end. Among other good articles may be mentioned "The Hygiene of Drinking," "The Spinsters' Society," "Some Household Insects," "Spring Greens for Salads," "Mending in the Home." The regular departments of "All Through the Year," "Housekeepers' Inquiries," etc., are as usual, full of helpful and practical information for the home. Table Talk spaces neither pains nor expense to furnish the best information to housekeepers. Our readers can obtain a sample copy free by addressing Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

His Life was Saved.
Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hamblin, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise. This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at R. H. Moody's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by A. A. Hovew & Co., Druggists.

SALESWOMEN understand what torture is.

Constantly on their feet whether well or ill. Compelled to smile and be agreeable to customers while dragged down with some feminine weakness. Backaches and headaches count for little. They must keep going or lose their place.

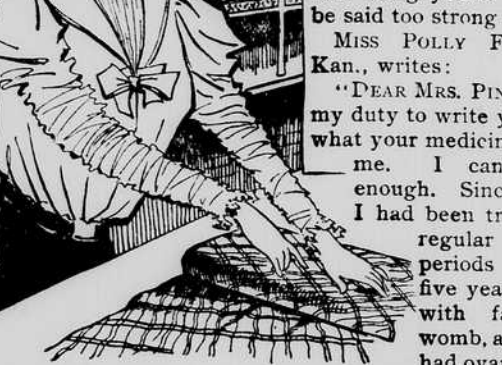
To these Mrs. Pinkham's help is offered. A letter to her at Lynn, Mass., will bring her advice free of all charge.

MISS NANCIE SHORE, Florence, Col., writes a letter to Mrs. Pinkham from which we quote:

"I had been in poor health for some time, my troubles having been brought on by standing, so my physician said, causing serious womb trouble. I had to give up my work. I was just a bundle of nerves and would have fainting spells at monthly periods. I doctored and took various medicines, but got no relief, and when I wrote to you I could not walk more than four blocks at a time. I followed your advice, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier in connection with the Vegetable Compound and began to gain in strength from the first. I am getting to be a stranger to pain and I owe it all to your medicine. There is none equal to it, for I have tried many others before using yours. Words cannot be said too strong in praise of it."

MISS POLLY FRAME, Meade, Kan., writes:

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write you in regard to what your medicine has done for me. I cannot praise it enough. Since my girlhood I had been troubled with irregular and painful periods and for nearly five years had suffered with falling of the womb, and whites. Also had ovarian trouble, the left ovary being so swollen and sore that I could not move without pain. Now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, that tired feeling is all gone, and I am healthy and strong."



"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

She: "We're going to organize a society." He: "What? Daughters of the Revolution?" She: "Oh, no! It's only going to be a sewing circle, with a little gossip if we want it." He: "Ah, Daughters of the Revolution, is it?" (Detroit Free Press.)

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! no boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. 1510

Guilty. Lawyer. "Did the defendant, to your knowledge, ever intimate another to perjury?" Witness. "Yes, I once heard him ask a woman her age." (Chicago News.)

Concerning Seattle, Puget Sound, Washington State and Alaska, consult Bureau of Information, Seattle, Wash., O. M. Moore, Secretary.

"That dead-note guide seems to be very well posted on the institution," said the visitor. "Yes, indeed," replied the superintendent. "He has every thing at his fingers' ends." (Baltimore American.)

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease, and immediately disappears. First dose greatly benefits. 25 cents. Sold by A. A. Hovew & Co., Druggists, Belfast.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of Mystic Cure for Rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any other medicine I ever took." Sold by A. A. Hovew & Co., Druggists, Belfast.

The Corned Philosopher. "When the joke is on you," said the Corned Philosopher, "do not let it stay there. Laugh it off." (Indianapolis Press.)

For Over Fifty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children's colic, whooping cough, croup, and all the other ailments of childhood. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

The Rising Poet had recited several of his efforts to the Fair Young Girl, and, as Rising Poets usually do, he paused for praise from the maiden. "You are a poet," said the best specimen of Homarus Americanus I have ever seen." The Rising Poet was even more visibly proud than usual until he looked in the back of the dictionary, and learned that "Homarus Americanus" was the scientific name for "lobster." This is the result of allowing our daughters to read the classics, and talk slang, too. (Baltimore American.)

Jell-O. The New Dessert pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today. 1510

Touching Consideration. "That burglary was the most satisfactory affair I have ever heard of." "What do you mean by this case confided to my daughter's 700 wedding presents and carried off only the duplicates." (Chicago Record.)

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store. There's been quite a change in old Back-lite, hasn't there? "How so?" "He has taken to riding a wheel." "I can't see that's any change. He'll still continue to run down his neighbors." (Philadelphia Record.)

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—Monarch over pain.

A Boom. "The undertaker is very jolly this morning." Yes. Three hundred new doctors have graduated last night." (Hartford Life.)

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing, healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

In the Menagerie. The Elephant: "Professional life would not be so bad if it were for the long days." The Kangaroo: "Oh, I don't mind them." The Baltimore American.

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles, horrible plague. Doctors give a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The Motive. "I will ask you now," said the attorney for prosecution, "did the witness, 'if the defendant in this case confessed to his motive in shooting the deceased.'" "Hold on!" interposed the attorney for the defense. "I object." "Only want to find out whether—" "I object." Legal wrangle for half an hour: "The witness may answer," ruled the Judge. "Now, then, sir, I will ask you again. Did or did not the prisoner confess to his motive in shooting the deceased?" "He did." "What was it?" "He wanted to kill him." (Chicago Tribune.)

Beware of Green Fruit.—Now in the heated term people should pay attention to their diet, avoiding unripe fruit and stale vegetables, which invariably bring on cramps, cholera morbus, or diarrhoea. Children are particularly subject to complaints of this kind, and no mother can feel safe without having a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

THE FIRST BUTTERFLIES.

In "Every-Day Butterflies" Samuel Hubbard Scudder teaches us that it is high time to be on the lookout for butterflies. Of those that hibernate we may expect to see the Mourning-Cloak, the Compton Tortoise, the Green Comma and the Hop Merchant. Of those that come from chrysalides there are the Banded Purple, the Cabbage Butterfly, the Clouded Sulphur, the Gray Comma and the American Tortoise-shell. Now let us consider Mr. Scudder's descriptions of these nine varieties of diurnal Lepidoptera.

The Mourning-Cloak is our earliest butterfly, venturing from its winter quarters with freedom than any other hibernating kind. Everyone knows it, this large, purplish-brown butterfly, having a spread of three inches or more, with a broad buff-yellow margin to its wings, near the inner edge of which, on the darkest groundwork of the wings, is a row of pale blue spots seen only on the upper surface; while beneath the wings are brown, crossed, threaded minutely and tremulously with black, the buff margin paler than above. . . . It loves to return to a place where it has flown.

"The Compton Tortoise is the largest of our butterflies with ragged-edged wings. These have an expanse of 2 1/2 inches or more. The are of a tawny ground color above, marked with bars and blotches of dark brown, especially next the front margin, with a smaller white bar (largest on the hind wing) near the tip. Beneath they are excessively variegated, but in general brown on the basal, ashen on the apical half, with a sometimes indistinct slender, white L in the middle of the hind wings. . . . It is fond of pitching with closed wings, head down, on the trunks of large trees, when the colors of the under surface of the wings render it difficult to distinguish it from the gray bark.

The Green Comma differs from the others of the species of Polygonia by the greater apparent raggedness of the outer margins of the wings, and by the considerable amount of dark green fleckings on the under surface, particularly noticeable in the males and on the outer half of the wings. The centre of the hind wing is adorned beneath with a silvery comma-like mark. . . . It is seldom found far from the woods."

The Hop-Merchant is another Polygonia, "having a silvery comma with expanded tips in the centre of the hind wings beneath. The butterfly frequents roads, especially in damp places, or cool, wet, grassy numbers on damp stones by forest brooks, and crowded together, but scattered about in close neighborhood, with wings outstretched to receive full benefit of the sun."

"No one who habitually looks for the earliest hepatics and violets in the spring but will have noticed, fluttering about the thickets or near the streamlets, a butterfly of a pale blue color, like a violet above; and if he has caught one under his hat, he cannot fail to have observed the delicacy of the gossamer wings, which his rude handling has quite spoiled. The Spring Azure is the earliest of our butterflies to come from the chrysalis of the same season, and appears in the spring."

The Cabbage Butterfly has an expanse of about two inches; is of a dull white color above, with the extreme tip blackish, a round black spot just beyond the middle of the fore wings, and another at the front edge of the hind wings; the female has also a second spot on the fore wings, and is marked with yellow and more or less flecked, especially on the hind wings, with griseous, and the markings of the upper surface are repeated in part. . . . They are fond of flowers, and have been thought to show a special predilection for those of the clover color."

The Gray Comma is the least brilliant of all the Polygons, and is called the Gray Comma from the nearly uniform dark ashen-gray tint of the under surface, caused by the covering of a lead-colored ground with a web of slender, wavy black threads having a general transverse direction. . . . This species is further characterized by having the silver spot in the centre of the hind wing in the form of a straight-sided L, instead of a curved C. . . . If started it quickly snaps its spread wings into an erect position."

The Mourning-Cloak differs markedly from every other of our butterflies. Although a Northern insect, there are three broods annually, both the butterflies and the chrysalids hibernating. . . . The butterfly hibernates under stones found in piles, or in barn lofts or similar places. . . . It feeds almost throughout New England, but is extremely rare in the northern portions, the limit of its commonness being near the northern line of Massachusetts. (Boston Transcript.)

Itch on human cured in 30 minutes by Wood's Sundry Ointment. This never fails. Sold by A. A. Hovew & Co., Druggists, Belfast, Me. 1519.

Farm Property Rates.
The New England Insurance Exchange has just made a very radical change in the rating of farm property throughout this State, and the new rating goes into effect very soon. Following is the revised schedule: Farm property occupied by owner, minimum rates: dwellings and contents and barns and contents, when barn is not more than 300 feet from dwelling, written with dwellings, one year, \$1.00; three years, \$1.50; barns and contents when written without dwellings, one year, \$1.00; three years, \$1.50; tenant farm property, dwellings and contents and barns and contents, when barn is not more than 300 feet from dwelling, written with dwellings, one year, \$1.00; three years, \$1.50; barns and contents when written without dwellings, one year, \$1.00; three years, \$1.50; farm buildings occupied by man or superintendents of farm, when not considered tenant farms and no farm property shall be written for a longer term than three years.

Volcanic Eruptions
Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Blisters, Itching, and all other eruptions of the skin. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. H. Moody, Druggist.

A Powder Mill Explosion
Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or other pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, etc. Only 25c. at R. H. Moody's drug store.

The Maine Bible Society.
The 9th anniversary of the Bible Society of Maine was held at State St. church, Portland, April 24th. Rev. Dr. A. T. Dunn of Waterville presiding. The exercises partook largely of the nature of a memorial of the late Rufus H. Hinkley, who was for many years the faithful treasurer of the society. Dr. Dunn, in his brief resume of the work of the society, said that during the year 38,700 have been visited, visiting 21,108 homes, of which 6,339 were self-confessedly the homes of non-church-goers, persons who by their own voluntary statements have absolutely no religious preferences. Rev. Prof. H. H. Neil of Amherst College made the address of the evening on "The Literature of the Bible."

PAIN-KILLER
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.
PILES! PILES! PILES!
Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once. As a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Wm. H. Allen's Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by drug stores, sent by mail, for 50c. and \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MFG CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by R. H. Moody.

Register of Deep Water Vessels.

Abner Coburn, M. L. Park, at Higo March 15 from New York.

A. G. Ropes, David Rivers, arrived at Honolulu April 15 from San Francisco.

A. G. Ropes, David Rivers, arrived at Nagasaki April 14 from Philadelphia.

Aryan, A. T. Whittier, cleared from New York April 26 from San Francisco.

Bananas, cleared from Newcastle, NSW, Feb 21 for Honolulu.

E. B. Sutton, E. L. Carver, arrived at Honolulu March 22 from San Francisco.

Emily F. Whitney, A. S. Pendleton, arrived at Hawaii April 26 from Manila (61 days); will load for San Francisco.

Emily Read, D. C. Nichols, sailed from Port Gamble April 23 for Tacoma.

Gov. Robt. B. F. Colver, sailed from New York March 21 for Hong Kong; spoken April 16, lat 9 N, lon 28 W.

Henry B. Hyde, T. P. Coleord, arrived at Honolulu March 20 from Norfolk.

Josephus, P. R. Gilkey, arrived at New York March 15 from Hong Kong.

Mary L. Cushing, J. N. Pendleton, arrived at New York April 18 from Hong Kong.

May Flint, arrived at San Francisco April 16 from Seattle.

Puritan, A. N. Blanchard, sailed from San Francisco Nov 2 for Hull.

Reaper, sailed from Newcastle, NSW, March 15 for Honolulu.

State of Maine, L. A. Colcord, arrived at Honolulu March 20 from New York.

St. Paul, F. W. Treat, at Higo Feb 28 for New York.

St. Nicholas, arrived at Port Townsend March 3 from Honolulu.

State of Maine, L. A. Colcord, arrived at New York April 20 from Hong Kong.

Timothy E. Stachul, Ebon Curtis, arrived at Honolulu March 20 from San Francisco.

Wm. H. Myers, Ambury, sailed for Port Angeles Dec 17 from Vancouver for Delagoa Bay.

Wm. H. Conner, J. T. Erskine, sailed from Singapore April 23 for New York.

W. J. Botch, Sewall C. Lancaster, arrived at Port Townsend April 8 from Manila.

BAKERS.

Alice Reed, Alanson Ford arrived at New York April 16 from Turk's Island.

Edward May, sailed from San Francisco April 26 for Honolulu.

C. P. Dixon, N. F. Gilkey, arrived at Philadelphia April 21 from Buenos Ayres.

Evie Reed, A. T. Whittier, sailed from New York Nov 25 for Bahia.

Hebert Black, E. B. Blanchard, arrived at Boston May 1 from Philadelphia.

Iolani, McClure, at Hilo April 14th, to sail 14th for San Francisco.

Mabel I. Meyers, C. Meyers, arrived at Boston April 20 from Port Antonio.

Matanzas, sailed from New York April 21 for Havana.

Olive Thurlow, J. O. Hayes, cleared from New York March 12 for Paramaribo, Surinam, etc.

Penobscot, E. G. Parker, sailed from Boston March 28 for Buenos Ayres.

Rebecca, H. B. Colson, sailed from Trapani April 18 for Bath.

Rose Innis, Melvin Coleord, sailed from New York April 20 for Mauritius.

Sachem, Nichols, from New York for Hong Kong; sailed from St. Thomas March 3.

Thomas A. Goddard, J. H. Park, arrived at Rosario March 31 from Boston via Buenos Ayres.

Willard, Budgett, A. C. Colcord, arrived at Pensacola April 21 from Bathurst.

BOATS.

Leonora, J. H. Morroe, at New York April 20 from Brunswick.

SCHOONERS.

Georgia Gilkey, W. R. Gilkey, sailed from Brunswick April 29 for Portland.

Henry Clausen, Jr., Appleby, sailed from Savannah April 23 for Bangor.

Glads, H. B. Colson, sailed from Perth Amboy April 27 for Brunswick.

John C. Smith, Kneeland, sailed from New York April 23 for Brunswick.

Mary A. Hall, Hussey, sailed from Jacksonville April 23 for Boston.

Lucia Porter, Farrow, sailed from Pensacola April 13 for New York.

R. W. Hopkins, Kneeland, sailed from Pensacola April 16 from Vera Cruz for Apalachicola.

R. F. Pettigrew, Morse, arrived at Baltimore April 20 from Turk's Island.

Salie, F. H. H. West, arrived at Apalachicola April 17 from Ponce.

Tofa, A. S. Wilson, cleared from New York April 21 for Fernandina.

Willie L. Newell, cleared from Pensacola April 26 from Tampa.

Hard on Sailing Ship Men.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL: Following is a recent ruling of the board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels:

And no original license as master or mate of ocean steamers, or of coastwise steamers, plying upon waters of the ocean or high seas, of ocean or coastwise steamers shall be issued to any person who has not had three years' experience on steam or sail vessels preceding the application, one year of such experience to be as chief mate of steam vessels. No original license as chief mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels shall be issued to any person who has not had three years' experience on steam or sail vessels, such service to be immediately preceding the application. No original license shall be issued to second mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels who has not had three years' experience in the deck department of steam or sail vessels immediately preceding the application, one year of such service to be on steam vessels.

This ruling of the inspectors myself, and a great number of maritime men that I have conversed with, all concur with their protest and say that it is a monstrous shame and nothing less than an arrant humbug.

To elucidate, a captain of the right calibre who has become famous for making quick passages, noted for his ability and judgment, must now ship in the forecastle and serve at least one year in a steam vessel before he can be even a second mate. Almost any sciolist knows that our most able steamship captains formerly walked the poop in charge of a sailing ship. A greater imposition was never offered to the American ship master.

A well known noted firm are now building four 10,000 tons steamships, having disposed of their large sailing fleet, and have selected four masters that were in their employ to have charge of the steamships. These captains are known to have a ripe experience and are skillful managers to look after their valuable property. Have these captains got to serve on board some tramp steamer three years before they are eligible to take charge of these steamships? Is this justice to the maritime ship master? Is this not only absurd, but it is preposterous.

The government should scrutinize carefully the fitness of the supervising inspectors chosen to the understanding of privileges and responsibilities. When the right men are in the right place we shall have just cause for glorifying our country and exulting that our flag floats over no arbitrary or tyrannical laws. JOHN P. FARROW.

Recent Charts.

Schr. Carrie A. Bucknam, Jacksonville to Demerara, lumber \$10.

Schr. Aetna, Jacksonville to Demerara, lumber \$9.50, 35 M. per day.

Brig Caroline Gray, New York to Sidney, C. B. brick and clay, 2000.

Schr. Willie L. Newton, Pensacola to Boston, lumber \$9.

Schr. Gen. A. Ames (previously) Jacksonville to New York, lumber \$6.50.

Schr. Eliza J. Pendleton (previously) Brunswick to Philadelphia, lumber \$6.

Schr. John C. Smith, Brunswick to New York, lumber \$6.

Schr. Almida Willey, same.

Schr. Methebesee, Savannah to New York, lumber \$3.75.

Schr. Carrie A. Bucknam, New York to Mayport, staves 90 cts.

Schr. Austin D. Knight, same.

Schr. D. H. Rivers, Fernandina to Philadelphia, lumber, p. t.

Schr. Nimbus, St. Simons to Bath, lumber \$5.75.

Abner Duntun of Hope.

A Remarkable Man with an Honorable History.

Mr. Abner Duntun of Hope, who visited relatives in this city recently, is a remarkable man in many respects. He is 93 years old and retains all his faculties. Up to a year ago he frequently walked from ten to fifteen miles in a day, but is now suffering from an injury to his knee, which renders walking troublesome. He frequently walks four or five miles a day, and when he came here walked four miles to Lincolnville Centre to take the stage. For a few years after he was 90 years old he read without glasses, but put them on again before he was 90. He is the oldest ex-County Commissioner in Maine. He has held that office by election in two different counties, and is probably the only man living who has done so. He was a member of the Waldo County Commissioners from 1847 to 1853, including the time when the present court house was built, and worked on the jail and jailer's residence. His associates as County Commissioners were Josiah Staples, father of L. M. Staples, Esq., of Washington; Alvah Marden; Otis Harriman; and Mark S. Stiles, father of ex-County Commissioner M. S. Stiles of Jackson. After Knox county was incorporated he was elected County Commissioner and served one term. He was in the Legislature two terms, representing the town

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MAINE MATTERS. Regarding a report that the trustees of the University of Maine at Orono were going to ask for the resignation of Pres. A. W. Harris, the ground that he was receiving too much salary, and also that additions were being made to the faculty from Wesleyan University, the president's answer was that the university was becoming a denominational institution, and that Henry Lord of Bangor, president of the board of trustees, said: "The university is absolutely without foundation. It has never even thought of getting on its feet. Dr. Harris, and on the other hand, there are only two members on the board besides the president, one of whom consists of more than 50 professors and instructors, who are graduates of Wesleyan University. The university is strictly a nonsectarian institution. I am at a loss to know how such a story started."

The Eastern offering at St. Stephen's Episcopal church in Bangor was the largest ever taken in that city with the exception of a collection of \$5,500 made by the Third Parish Congregational church. Prof. George C. Purinton, president of the Farmington Normal school, has been presented with a check for \$1,000 by his graduates for the purpose of making a gift to the Paris Exposition. Prof. Purinton will probably leave about the first of July and return in season for the opening of the fall term. Dr. Purinton is already planning on his Old and new meetings and says he is going to his biggest collection yet. He expects to live to take a collection of a full million. They have had a full school in Judson Chapel district in Nobleboro because his wife have moved out of town. They moved to Bath. There are seven children in the family and they come to the school. Marshall Sylvestre and DeWitt Frith and Cheney A. Bottling were in Bangor. They seized and seized liquor worth \$1,000 between \$2,500 and \$3,000. H. Millay of Bowdoinham has 200 pounds of sugar from his orchard this year at fifteen cents a pound, and a large quantity of syrup. Three quarts on one day. He has between five and six hundred pounds of sugar from his orchard. A rumor has been spread that the Maine Central Railroad is considering the great increase in freight rates. The railroad has decided to use a new boat to be used on the bay in place of the Schooner. It is expected that work will begin at the shipyard of Arthur C. C. in Bath. Preparations are made for building two steel ships. The material is being loaded in Philadelphia now and as soon as it is loaded the keels will be laid. The next week about 20 carloads of steel will enter into the construction of a building in New York. Word has been received that the House Dingley-Hadley of Los Angeles, California, formerly of Auburn, Maine, has been granted a divorce from her wife, W. E. Hadley of San Diego. Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy will be in Bangor in June for a trip to England and Scotland. She will go there to see the interests of the Portland and Rockport Association and will endeavor to raise funds for the erection of the monument in memory of this woman. Hon. Sidney M. Bird of Portland is expected to be elected to the Rockport and Rockport Association. The new combination of the interests of Knox county is getting into working order, and it is thought that a good thing will be done in the end. The company has not yet started work only since the first of May, but already has nearly all the quarry properties in its control. The quarry of the Boston Athletic Association has begun the training of the New College track athletes. The meeting at the Maine State Governor, Sidney Perkins, has passed his eighty-first anniversary. He is at home in Washington. A very large number of Maine men and their families were in attendance at the reception of the Maine Central Railroad. The Washington grand jury has reported three counts for murder against Fred Richards of Red Beach, who on April 25th killed his wife and child. He was taken to jail, a raving maniac. John R. Boardman of Hallowell, a graduate of the University of Maine and of the Maine Central Railroad, has been called to the West End Congregational church in Portland and will accept the pulpit. The South Congregational church in Hallowell April 29th. Hest & Tallant of New York have been selected as architects for the new library building at Bates College. State School Superintendent Stetson has received a letter from a lecturer in Iowa, Vermont and New Hampshire. He is asked to speak at the annual banquet of the Gorham Normal School alumni at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston early in May. Four natives of Maine are mentioned in connection with the vice-squad. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. H. of Bath celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage May 1st. The oldest married couple residing in Bath. David F. Smith, 63, died suddenly from heart trouble following a grip. Deceased was a native of Vermont and had resided in Rockport for many years. He served in the 6th and 10th regiments, and was a member of the Edwin Liberty Post. He is survived by a wife and four children. Gen. Richards has issued general orders discharging without honor from the national guard of Maine 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Lapham of Co. B, 2d infantry. A board of inquiry having found that he had neglected and refused to obey and execute the lawful orders of his superior officers. The passenger depot at Farmington occupied by the Maine Central and Sandy River railroads was burned May 1st. A brick kiln was blowing and for a time a number of wooden buildings were in danger. The fire is attributed to a spark from a locomotive of a freight train. The loss is about \$1,500, with no insurance. The depot was owned by the Maine Central Railroad. The directors of the Somerset railroad have decided to call a meeting of the stockholders of the road for May 24th to see if the stockholders will vote to issue \$450,000 of consolidated bonds and give a mortgage for the same. This probably means extension north towards the Canadian Pacific.

POLITICAL POINTS. It has been definitely decided that Senator Wolcott of Colorado will be the temporary chairman of the national Republican convention and Senator Lodge the permanent chairman. The convention will be remarkable in having two such graceful and finished orators as its presiding officers, and two speeches far above the usual order and of substantial literary quality may be expected. As there is a little good natured rivalry between the two senators they will doubtless try to outdo each other in their oratorical efforts. The Kansas Populist State convention called at Clay Centre, Kan., April 25th, to select 84 delegates to the national convention at Sioux Falls, Ind. The Republicans of Massachusetts met in convention in Music Hall, Boston, April 26th, and adopted a platform in harmony with the policy of the national administration, endorsed President McKinley for re-election and launched the boom of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long for the vice-presidential nomination. The following were elected delegates at large to the Republican national convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 19 next: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Hon. William B. Plunkett and Hon. Walter Clifford; and the alternates-at-large selected are Dr. Samuel E. Courtney of Boston, Colonel George R. Jewett of Salem, ex-Mayor Henry P. Field of Northampton and Alfred E. Rose of Lowell. A personal friend of General Wheeler is authority for the statement that General Wheeler will be a candidate to succeed himself as congressman from the Eighth congressional district. Admiral Dewey has decided not to accept the invitation extended him by a delegation of Canadian and Canadians to visit Canada in July. In 1896 the Prohibition Presidential nominations were made on May 27, the Republican nominations on June 18, the Socialist nominations on July 4, the Democratic nominations on September 3. This year there are two Socialist parties and there are to be two Populist national conventions. The members of the Maine delegation to the Republican National Convention met in Portland May 1st. Sidney M. Bird of Rockland was elected chairman, Jos. H. Manley was selected to represent Maine on the national committee, and F. C. Payson of Portland was designated to act as a committee on transportation. It has been practically agreed that Maine's Democratic district conventions shall be held on the same day, some time during the latter part of May. The third district seems to present a multiplicity of timber, with Amos E. Gerard of Fairfield, recently boomed for gubernatorial nominee, the most likely aspirant for delegate at large. Fred W. Plaford of Augusta, William R. Hummel of Pittsfield and ex-Artillery General McEllan of Belfast are in the race for district delegate.

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MUNYON'S

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains, two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c a tin. Guide to Health and Medical Advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

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Ancient and Royal Game of Golf

NEW NOTES.

A Michigan farmer was attacked and painfully injured by a thousand crows. Automobiles valued at \$50,000 were shipped to the Hawaiian Islands from Chicago. The floods in Mississippi and Louisiana have caused damage estimated at \$3,000,000. The will of the late Rufus Wright, shot to death at Chicago, bequeaths nearly \$1,000,000 to his family. The Nevada Republican Convention has elected President McKinley and elected six delegates to Philadelphia. A Buffalo banker's canvass shows a possible increase of \$12,788,858 in bank notes under the new currency law.

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IN SWARMING TIME.

How the Bees are Persuaded to Take Up Their Lodgings in a Hive. "At the Bee-keeper's in swarming time" is the title of the following account in the May St. Nicholas of the means employed to lure swarming bees into a hive. Let us imagine ourselves at a farmhouse far back in the country, where honey-bees are kept and cared for by the old-fashioned method. It is a pleasant forenoon in the latter part of May. The barefooted boy that Whittier told us about rushes across the yard from the old apple-tree under which he and his friends have been playing, dashes into the house, breathlessly in his eager excitement, and loudly shouts: "Mother, mother, the bees are swarming!" Now, just why he should be in such haste is not easily explained; probably the boy himself could not tell; but true it is that the swarming of bees causes the boy and all others to rush around as nothing else would do but an alarm that the house or barn was on fire. The mother needs no second summons. She drops the work in hand, rushes out, and shading her eyes with one hand, takes a hasty look at the cloud of bees hovering over and around one side of the old apple-tree, and excitedly exclaims: "Yes, Ned; they're swarming, sure enough! You must run to the barn-look field and call your father and John."

And away goes Ned, with his playmates trying in vain to keep up with him. Mother goes back into the kitchen, and makes a mixture of vinegar, molasses and water, with which she is soon scrubbing the inside of an empty hive; to "make the new home sweet and clean for the bees." The cloud of bees in the air settles lower and seems smaller as a cluster begins to form on one of the lower limbs of the tree. By this time Farmer Rodd and his "hired man" John have arrived. He first spreads on the ground a sheet that Ned has brought from the house. A small stone is placed on each corner to keep it smooth and flat. John brings the hive from the back of the house, where it has been turned bottom upwards toward the sun "dry out a little." It must be just right—not completely "dried out," yet not wet. A rail from the neighboring fence holds the hive in a slanting position so that the raised open edge is directly under the cluster.

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